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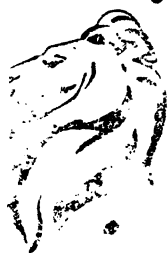
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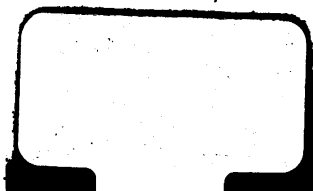


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COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF

# GREEK GRAMMAR:

IN ENGLISH AND GREEK.

An edition literally translated from the latest and most approved editions of Wetteshall's Grammar, and published with a particular view to correctness in all the examples and variations.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A FULL VARIATION OF THE EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVES;

WITH

A TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY WILLIAM P. FARRAND.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED,

BY WILLIAM STAUGHTON, D. D.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY PHILIP H. NICKLIN.

William Fry, Printer.

1813.

**DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:**

\*\*\*\*\* BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day  
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“An edition literally translated from the latest and most approved

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“lar view to correctness in all the examples and variations. To

“which is added, a full variation of the examples of adjectives; with

“a table of abbreviations explained, for the use of schools. By

“William P. Farrand, Third edition, revised and enlarged, by

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designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

**THE** translator has been politely favoured with the following letters, which he offers as testimonials in favour of his edition of **WETTENHALL'S GRAMMAR.**

DEAR SIR,

You ask my opinion whether it be better that a Greek grammar, intended for the use of schools, should be in Latin or in English; and I can give it the more readily, as my opinion is and ever has been, what, I presume, you would, on this occasion, wish it to be.

I think that not only the Greek, but all other grammars which we have occasion to use in our schools, should be in English: because it is certainly desirable, that whatever is to be committed to memory, should first be, if possible, perfectly understood; and because I am persuaded, that even the best of our scholars understand their native language better than any other.

If, in proposing to me this question, you have been influenced by any solicitude with respect to the demand which there may be for your translation of **WETTENHALL**, I am confident that it is wholly unnecessary; for, if I am not much mistaken, there will hereafter be little or no demand, in any part of the United States, for any other **WETTENHALL** than that with which you are now about to furnish us.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

**JOHN ANDREWS.**

**MR. WM. P. FARRAND.**



SIR,

THE professors in Dickinson college, who have carefully examined the first sheets of your English translation of WETTENHALL'S GREEK GRAMMAR, observe, with pleasure, that the work is executed in an accurate manner—the additional notes are highly useful, and the type is neat and elegant. It is their wish and hope, that your performance—a work that must have cost much pains and expense—may be duly estimated by the public, and that it may encourage and aid studious young men to acquire an accurate knowledge of one of the most admired and useful languages of antiquity.

On behalf of the faculty,

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Pres.

MR. WM. P. FARRAND.

DEAR SIR,

FOR almost a century, common sense has exhibited and rejected the absurdity of teaching the Roman tongue by the use of a grammar written only in the language it is intended to illustrate, and to which the pupil is a perfect stranger. As at the time youths begin the study of Greek, their acquaintance with the Latin is very partial, the operation of the same principle is correcting the impropriety of teaching the elements of the Greek through the medium of that language. This is the more necessary, as in some grammars, particularly in Dr. WETTENHALL'S, the style has in it more of the refined elegance of the scholar than of the requisite simplicity of the teacher.

Contemplating the correctness of your translation, the useful notes you have added, and the general utility of the work, I cannot avoid expecting, as well as hoping, that in its extensive circulation you will find your deserved reward.

I am, dear sir, with real respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. STAUGHTON.

MR. WM. P. FARRAND.

# FARRAND'S TRANSLATION

OF

## WETTENHALL'S GRAMMAR.

THE GREEK LETTERS ARE TWENTY-FOUR.

THEIR USE.

Names.	Figures.	In Sound. In Number.	
Alpha	Ἀλφα	A α	a 1
Bêta	Βῆτα	B β ϐ	b 2
Gamma	Γάμμα	Γ γ ϒ	g hard 3
Delta	Δέλτα	Δ δ	d 4
Epsilon	Ἐψιλον	E ε	e short 5
Zêta	Ζῆτα	Z ζ ϛ	z 7 5 6 called Βαῦ or
Eta	Ἡτα	H η	e long 8 ἐπίσημον.
Thêta	Θῆτα	Θ θ ϑ	th 9
Iôta	Ἰῶτα	I ι	i 10
Kappa	Κάππα	K κ	k 20
Lambda	Λάμβδα	Λ λ	l 30
Mu	Μῦ	M μ	m 40
Nu	Νῦ	N ν	n 50
Xi	Ξι	Ξ ξ	x 60
Omieron	Ὀμικρόν	O ο	o short 70
Pi	Πι	Π π π	p 80
Rho	Ῥῶ	P ρ ϑ	r 100 3̣ 90 called
Sigma	Σίγμα	Σ Ϛ ϓ ϔ	s 200 Κόππα.
Tau	Ταῦ	T τ ϭ	t 300
Upsilon	Υψιλον	Υ υ	u vowel 400 Πῖ 900 called
Phi	Φι	Φ φ	ph 500 Σάνπι.
Chi	Χι	Χ χ	ch 600 α 1000*
Psi	Ψι	Ψ ψ	ps 700 β 2000 &c.
Omega	Ὠμέγα	Ω ω	o long 800 αῶνιγ, 1813.

\* A dot placed under a numeral letter expresses thousands, and over, units, tens and hundreds.

N. B. The 24 books of Homer are numbered as the letters stand in the alphabet.

[The term AIR is used in schools, as a technical word to aid the memory. A the first of the units, I of the tens, R of the hundreds.]

Of the letters, seven are vowels: two long, *η, ω*; two short, *ε, ο*; and three doubtful, *α, ι, υ*.

The prepositive vowels are, *α, ε, η, ο, ω*: the subjunctive, *ι, υ*.\*

Of the prepositive and subjunctive vowels, are formed diphthongs: which are, six proper, *αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου*; and six improper, *ηυ, υι, αυ, α, γ, α*, with an iota underneath.

To vowels and diphthongs belong breathings, accents, and apostrophe. The breathings are two, *lenis* ('), and *asper* ("); that is, the smooth and the rough.

Every vowel, or diphthong, which begins a word, is marked with the *lenis*; as *ῥῆος*, oros, a mountain, or *asper*, as *ῥῆος*, horos, a boundary. *Υ* is always marked with an asper, as *ῦς*, a swine: so, also, is the semivowel *β*. But if *ε* be doubled in the middle, the first is pronounced with a *lenis*, the other is aspirated.

## THE ACCENTS ARE THREE.

1. The grave ( ` ), which falls only on the last syllable.
2. The acute ( ´ ), which falls on the ultimate, penultimate, and antepenultimate.
3. The circumflex ( ˘ ) which falls on the ultimate and penultimate.

The grave is understood on every syllable, where there is no accent.†

The apostrophe denotes, that when a word ends with *α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι*, these short vowels, or diphthongs,‡ are cast off, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong; as *κατ' αὐτόν* for *κατὰ αὐτόν*.

\* *ι* is a prepositive before *ι*.

† It is the opinion of Mr. Parkhurst that accents are by no means necessary (as far as we moderns can understand or pronounce them) either for pronouncing or understanding the language.

‡ These two diphthongs *αι, οι*, being deemed short with regard to accent and apostrophe.

## OF CONSONANTS.

The consonants are seventeen; and are either semivowels, or mutes.

The semivowels are either double, ζ, ξ, ψ; [corresponding to ds, ks, ps;] or

Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ. σ is a letter of its own kind.

The mutes are,	} either or or	{ Smooth, Intermediate, Rough,	π, κ, τ. β, γ, δ. φ, χ, θ.	} Opposite to one another	{ π, ς, φ κ, γ, χ τ, θ, θ*

The smooth mutes, when their vowel or diphthong is cut off, change into aspirates, when the following vowel or diphthong is aspirated: πλ, κλ into φθ, χθ, as *νύχθ'* ὄλην, τίφθ' ἔταν.

Of letters are formed syllables, of syllables words, and of words sentences.

## THE PARTS OF SPEECH ARE EIGHT.

Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, and Preposition.

There are three Numbers, the Singular, the Dual,† and the Plural.

There are five Cases, Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. and Voc.

The Genders are three, as in Latin.

The article‡ δ, ἡ, τὸ, this or he, and the relative ὃς, ἣ, ὅ, who or which, are thus declined.

\* So placed they are called labials, gutturals, and dentals.

† As the dual number is used but rarely by the Attics, and never by the Æolians and modern Greeks; as it is found neither in the New Testament, nor in the Septuagint, the trouble of committing it to memory might, in many instances, be advantageously avoided. The present Greeks never use it.

‡ The article is without a vocative. The deficient case is supplied by the interjection ὦ, as ὦ θυγατὲρ, O daughter. The import of the Greek article is analogous to the definite article in English.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
	N. G. D. A.	N.A.G.D.	N. G. D. A.
Masc.	ὁ, τῷ, τῷ, τὸν,	τῶ, τοῖν,	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τῷς,
Fem.	ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τὴν,	ταῖ, ταῖν,	αἱ, τῶν, ταῖς, ταῖς,
Neut.	τὸ, τῷ, τῷ, τὸ,	τῶ, τοῖν,	τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, τὰ.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
	N.G.D.A.	N.G.D.A.	N.G. D.A.
Masc.	ὁς, ὅς, ὅς, ὅν,	ὧ, οἶν,	οἱ, ὧν, οἷς, ὧς,
Fem.	ἡ, ἥς, ἡ, ἥν,	αῖ, αἶν,	αἱ, ὧν, αἷς, αῖς,
Neut.	ὅ, ὅς, ὅς, ὅ,	ὧ, οἶν,	αῖ, ὧν, οἷς, αῖ.

Thus ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, and ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, whosoever, who.

## OF THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

The Declensions of nouns are five; three of the Simples, and two of the Contracts. The two first of the simples are parasyllabic, that is, of equal syllables: the third, from which arise the two declensions of the contracts, is imparisyllabic; that is, of unequal syllables.

## OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.\*

The first declension includes nouns of two genders, and four terminations; in *ας* and *ης*, of the masculine, and in *α* and *η*, of the feminine. The variation of words of the masculine and feminine genders differs, somewhat, in the singular; in the other numbers, it is exactly the same.

Sing. N. ὁ ταμί-ας, a steward, G. -ου, D. -α, A. -αν, V. -α.

Dual. Nom. Acc. Voc. -α, Gen. Dat. -αιν.

Plur. N. -αι, G. -ῶν, D. -αῖς, A. -ας, V. -αι.

\* Some general rules may be advantageously remembered, which apply to all the declensions.

1. The nominative, accusative, and vocative of the dual are always the same; as are also the genitive and dative of the dual.

2. In the plural, the nominative and vocative are the same.

3. The genitive plural always ends in *ων* and in the first declension is always circumflexed.

4. In the singular number the nom. accus. and voc. of neuter nouns are always the same; and in the plural these cases, in Greek as in Latin, always end in *α*; unless when contracted; except Attic nouns in *ων* of the 2d declension.

Sing. N. ὁ τελώνης, a publican, G. -ου, D. -ῃ, A. -ον, V. -η.

Dual. Nom. Acc. Voc. -α, Gen. Dat. -αιν.

Plur. N. -αι, G. -ων, D. -αῖς, A. -ας, V. -αι.

Sing. N. ἡ Μῦσα, a muse, G. -ης, D. -ῇ, A. -αν, V. -α.

Dual. Nom. Acc. Voc. -α, Gen. Dat. -αιν.

Plur. N. -αι, G. -ων, D. -αῖς, A. -ας, V. -αι.

Sing. N. ἡ τιμή, honour, G. -ῆς, D. -ῇ, A. -ήν, V. -ή.

Dual. Nom. Acc. Voc. -α, Gen. Dat. -αιν.

Plur. N. -αι, G. -ων, D. -αῖς, A. -ας, V. -αι.

The dative singular, in the first and second declensions, has *ι* written under the final vowels α, η, ω.

Iota is commonly written under, either for the sake of *distinction*; as, ταμῖα in the Dat. Sing. ταμῖα N. A. V. Dual:

Or, on account of *rejection*, or casting off; as κέραϊ κέρα: for *ι* is written under the syllable from which the rejection is made.

Nouns ending in πης, της, and gentiles in θης, as also the compounds of πωλῶ, I sell, μετρῶ, I measure, τριβῶ, I rub, form the vocative sing. in α short; as ᾧ σάτραπα, O president, ἐπιστάτα, O master, Σκύθα, O Scythian, &c.

Nouns ending in ρη, and α pure, make the genitive sing. in ας, and dative in α; as, ἡμέρα, a day, -ας, -α, φιλία, friendship, -ας, -α.\*

A letter or syllable is called pure, which is preceded by a vowel or diphthong. [As ω in ποιέω, and impure with a consonant before it as ω in ἑπάρω]

## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension includes nouns of two terminations, and of all genders: in ο of the masculine and feminine, and in ου of the neuter; as,

Sing. N. ὁ λόγος, the word, G. -ου, D. -ῳ, A. -ον, V. -ος.

Dual. N. A. V. -ω, G. D. -αιν.

Plur. N. -οι, G. -ων, D. -οῖς, A. -ους, V. -οι.

Sing. N. τὸ ξύλον, wood, G. -ου, D. -ῳ, A. -ον, V. -ον.

Dual. N. A. V. -ω, G. D. -αιν.

Plur. N. -α, G. -ων, D. -οῖς, A. -α, V. -α.

\* So also do nouns in α, contracted of αα, as μνᾶ from μναα. Contraction is the drawing of two syllables into one.

Certain nouns of this declension acquire a new form peculiar to the Attics, by changing *o* pure into *ω*, and the penultimate, *α* or *αι*, into *ε*; as, *λαός*, the people, *λαῖός*, ἀνώγειον, a parlour, ἀνώγειον; and are thus declined:

Sing. N. ὁ λ-αῖός, G. -αῖω, D. -αῖφ, A. εἰών, V. -αῖς.

Dual. N. A. V. -αῖω, G. D. -αῖφ,

Plur. N. -αῖω, G. -αῖων, D. -αῖφς, A. -αῖς, V. -αῖω.

Sing. N. τὸ ἀνώγειον, G. -αῖω, D. -αῖφ, A. -αῖων, V. -αῖων.

Dual. N. A. V. -αῖω, G. D. -αῖφ.

Plur. N. -αῖω, G. -αῖων, D. -αῖφς, A. -αῖς, V. -αῖω.

Some nouns also, which have not the last vowel pure, follow this form, except that, for the most part, they make their accusative in *ω*,\* viz. "Ἀλως, a court-yard, λάγως, a hare; and some proper names. So also "Ἐως, Aurora, accusative "Ἐω.

There are also some feminines in *ω*, and †two in *ως*, of a mixed form: that is, in the gen. dat. and accus. sing. declined as imparisyllabic, and also contracted; but in the dual and plural not differing from the common form in *ω*; as,

S. N. ἡ λεχ-ὼ, a female, G. -όω, D. -οῖ, A. -όω, -ω, V. -οῖ.

Dual. N. A. V. -ώ, G. D. -οῖ.

Plur. N. -οῖ, G. -ων, D. -οῖς, A. -ους, V. -οῖ.

N. B. In each number, the nom. acc. and voc. of neuters are the same; and in the plural, the Attic form excepted, they end in *α*.

### THE THIRD DECLENSION IMPARISYLLABIC.

The third declension has nine terminations: three vowels, *α*, *ι*, *υ*, of the neuter gender; *ω* of the feminine; and five consonants, *ν*, *ξ*, *ρ*, *ς*, *ψ*, of all genders.

Sing. N. ὁ τιτάν, Titan, G. τιτᾶν -ω, D. -ι, A. -α, V. ὦ τιτάν.

Dual. N. A. V. -ις, G. D. -οῖ.

Plur. N. -ις, G. -ων, D. †-οῖ, A. -ας, V. -ις.

\* So did all anciently.

† Αἰδώς, modesty, and ἰως, Aurora, are seldom found in the plural.

‡ See the third rule.

Sing. N. τὸ σῶμ-α, a body, G. -αῖ, D. -αί, A. -α, V. -α.

Dual. N. A. V. -ατε, G. D. -ατοιν.

Plur. N. -ατα, G. -άτων, D. -ασι, A. -ατα, V. -ατα.

The variation of the vowels and consonants before α, on account of the increase of the genitive case, may be better learned from the lexicon and practice.

## RULES SUITED TO THIS DECLENSION, AND TO THE VARIATION OF NOUNS IMPARISYLLABIC.

### I. OF THE ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

The accusative singular of nouns, whether masculine or feminine, ends in α.

Except—(1) Nouns ending in ε after ι or υ, (except εως, a good man) if their genitive end in α pure, change ε into υ in the accusative: as ἡ οἷς, a sheep, οἷα, οἷν ἡ γράυς, an old woman, γραυή, γραυήν.

(2) Gravitons,\* in ις and υς, which have α impure in the genitive, make the accusative both in -α and -ν; as, ἔρις, contention. ἔριδα, and ἔριν: κόρυς, a helmet. κόρυθα, and κόρυν. So κλεις, a key, κλειδα and κλειν; and words compounded with πῆς, the foot, as, Οἷδι-πόδα, Œdipus, -πῆν.

### II. OF THE VOCATIVE SINGULAR.

The vocative is like the nominative: except, that,

(1) Nouns ending in ε after ι or υ reject the ε in the vocative, as Πάρις, Paris, βῆς, a bull, Πάρι, βῆ. Unless they be acutitons† in ις and υς; as ὦ ἐλπίς, hope, χλαμύς, a cloak: also ὦ πῆς, ὀδός.

(2) Nouns which are varied by ια form their vocative by throwing off ια; as ὁ γέρον, an old man, γέρονι, ὦ γέρον. But nouns in -εις, ἐί, have the vocative in εις and εν; as πλακῶεις, broad, -εί, ὦ πλακῶεις and πλακῶεν.

(3) Gravitons in ας -αν, ην -εν, ων -οι, ωρ -ορ, and for the most part those in ηρ -ερ, form the vocative

\* Gravitons, called also Barytons, are nouns which have no accent on the last syllable.

† Acutitons, or xytons, are nouns which have an acute accent on the last syllable.



from the genitive by throwing off -*ος*, as, *ρήτωρ*, an orator, *ρήτορ* - *ος*. *ὁ ῥήτορ*: also *Ποσειδών*, Neptune, -*ωνος*, *Ποσειδον*, and *σωτήρ*, a Saviour, -*ηρος*, *σώτηρ*. But all nouns in *ης* - *ιος*, by rejecting *ς*; as, *Σωκράτης*, Socrates, -*εος*, *ὁ Σωκράτης*.

### III. OF THE DATIVE PLURAL.

The dative case plural is formed from the dative singular, by rejecting *δ*, *θ*, *ν*, *τ*, and assuming *σ* before *ι*; as, *τιτῶνι* - *ασι*, *σώματι* - *ασι*.

But -*οντι* of the dative singular, becomes *σσι*; as, *λείοντι*, from *λεων*, a lion, *λεωσι*: *ρι* becomes *\*ρασι* in nouns which end in *ηρ*, and are subject to syncope; as, *πατήρ*, a father, *πατρί*, *πατράσι*. And, among the poets, in all nouns it becomes *σι* or *ισσι*; as, *ἡγεμῶν*, a leader, *ἡγεμόνι*, *ἡγεμόνεσι*, or, *ισσι*.

Nouns ending in *ξ*, *ψ*, or *ς* after a diphthong, form the dative plural from the nominative singular by adding *ι*; as, *κόραξ*, a raven, *κόραξι*, *βασιλεῦς*, a king, -*λευσι*: only *κτεῖς*, a comb, *κλίσι*, *πῦς*, a foot, *ποσι*, *ῥς*, an ear, *ὠσί*.

*N* is added to the dative plural ending in *ι*, if a vowel or diphthong follows, as, *χερσιν ἀνίπτοις*, with unwashed hands; and every where, among the poets.†

### IV. OF SYNCOPE.

Some nouns in *ηρ* - *ερος* lose *ε* by syncope, in the genitive and dative cases singular and dative plural; as *πατήρ*, a father, *μήτηρ*, a mother, *γαστήρ*, the stomach; but *θυγάτηρ*, a daughter, *Δημήτηρ*, Ceres, retain it in all the imparisyllabic cases. In like manner *άνήρ*, a man; only, for *ε* omitted, it takes *δ*; as, *άνιρος*, *άνδρός*. To this rule refer *άρν*, a lamb, *άρνός*, *κύων*, a dog, *κυνός*, &c. the middle vowel being omitted.

### THE DECLENSIONS OF CONTRACTED NOUNS.

The declensions of the contracted nouns arise from the last declension of the simples making the genitive

\* So *ἀνι* - *ασι*, *υῖ* *υιάσι*: but *γαστήρ* - *ησι*.

† *ν* is added to *εικοσι* through all the cases, as *εικοσιν* *ανδρες*, twenty men, for *εικοσι* *ανδρες*; indeed to all words ending in *ε* or *ι*, if the next word commence with a vowel, *ν* may be added.

in  $\odot$  pure. They are called contracted nouns, because, in their variations, two syllables are contracted into one. But a contraction is made either in all the cases whose final syllable is pure,\* as in the first declension of the contracts; or in some particular cases only; the dat. sing. and the nom. acc. and voc. plural, as in the last declension.  $\epsilon\varsigma$  and  $\iota\alpha$ , when  $\varsigma$  follows, may be contracted into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; but when  $\varsigma$  does not follow, into  $\eta$ : the Attics sometimes into  $\alpha$ .

#### THE FIRST DECLENSION OF THE CONTRACTS.

The first declension of the contracts has three terminations, in  $-\eta\varsigma$  of the masculine and feminine, and in  $-\epsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\odot$  of the neuter; as,

Sing. N.  $\delta\ddagger$  Σωκράτης, Socrates, G.  $-\iota\odot$  - $\upsilon\varsigma$ , D.  $-\tilde{\iota}$  - $\tilde{\epsilon}\iota$ , A.  $-\epsilon\alpha$  - $\eta$ , V.  $-\epsilon\varsigma$ .

Dual. N. A. V.  $-\epsilon\epsilon$  - $\tilde{\eta}$ , G. D.  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\upsilon$  - $\omicron\tilde{\iota}$ .

Plur. N.  $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  - $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , G.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$  - $\tilde{\omega}\nu$ , D.  $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma\iota$ , A.  $-\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$  - $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , V.  $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  - $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ .

Sing. N. τὸ τεῖχος - $\odot$ , a wall, G.  $\iota\odot$  - $\upsilon\varsigma$ , D.  $-\tilde{\iota}$  - $\epsilon\iota$ , A.  $-\odot$ , V.  $-\odot$ .

Dual. N. A. V.  $-\epsilon\epsilon$  - $\eta$ , G. D.  $-\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\upsilon$  - $\omicron\tilde{\iota}$ .

Plur. N.  $-\epsilon\alpha$  - $\eta$ , G.  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$  - $\tilde{\omega}\nu$ , D.  $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma\iota$ , A.  $-\epsilon\alpha$  - $\eta$ , V.  $-\epsilon\alpha$  - $\eta$ .

Some proper nouns of this declension are declined in the accusative, like substantives of equal syllables: as, Ἀριστοφάνης, Aristophanes, Ἀριστοφάνην. So also the compounds of ἔτος, a year, in certain cases; as ἑπταέτας, seven years, in the accusative plural.†

#### THE LAST DECLENSION OF THE CONTRACTS. §

This declension has five terminations: in  $\iota\varsigma$  of the masculine and feminine genders; in  $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$  and  $\upsilon\varsigma$  of the masculine only; in  $\iota$  and  $\upsilon$  of the neuter: as

Sing. N. ὁ ὄφς - $\iota\varsigma$  a serpent, G.  $-\iota\odot$ , D.  $-\tilde{\iota}$  - $\tilde{\iota}$ , A.  $-\iota\upsilon$ , V.  $-\iota$ .

Dual. N. A. V.  $-\iota\iota$ , G. D.  $-\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\upsilon$ .

Plur. N.  $-\iota\epsilon\varsigma$  - $\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ , G.  $-\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ , D.  $-\iota\varsigma\iota$ , A.  $-\iota\alpha\varsigma$  - $\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ , V.  $-\iota\epsilon\varsigma$  - $\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ .

\* Except the dative plural.

† Appellative substantives in  $\eta\varsigma$  - $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$  are seldom read.

‡ The compounds of κλειος are doubly contracted as Ηρακλ- $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\varsigma$  gen.  $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$  ους, &c.

§ Contractions take place here only in the dat. singular, and in the nom. accus. and voc. plural.

According to the Attic dialect, the genitives of nouns in *is* are more frequently expressed by *-εως εων*, and *εων*, and cases contracted by *αι*: as, ὀφείως, ὀφείων, ὀφείων, ὀφεί, ὀφείς.

Sing. N. τὸ σίγηπ -ι, mustard, G. -ιος, D. -ῖ -ῖ, A. -ι, V. -ι.

Dual. N. A. V. -ιῃ, G. D. -ίοιιν.

Plur. N. -ια -ῖ, G. -ίων, D. -ισι, A. -ια -ῖ, V. -ια -ῖ.

Sing. N. ὁ βασιλ-εύς, a king, G. -έος, D. -εῖ -εῖ, A. -εα, V. -εῦ.

Dual. N. A. V. -εῖ -ῖ, G. D. -είοιν.

Plur. N. -εῖς -εῖς, G. -έων, D. -εῦσι, A. -εας -εῖς, V. -εῖς -εῖς.

Sing. N. ὁ πρεσβ-ύς, an old man, G. -εῖ, D. -εῖ -εῖ, A. -ον, V. -ον.

Dual. N. A. V. -εῖ -ῖ, G. D. -εοῖιν.

Plur. N. -εῖς -εῖς, G. -εων, D. -εσι, A. -εας -εῖς, V. -εῖς -εῖς.

Sing. N. τὸ πόλις -υ, a city, G. -εῖ, D. -εῖ -εῖ, A. -ον, V. -ον.

Dual. N. A. V. -εῖ, G. D. -εοῖιν.

Plur. N. -εα -ῖ, G. -εων, D. -εσι, A. -εα -ῖ, V. -εα -ῖ.

Of these, particularly if they be of the masculine gender, the genitive is more frequently in *εως*.

## GENDERS OF NOUNS.

The genders of nouns are known either by their signification, or declension.

Rules arising from the \*signification, are common among the Greeks and Latins.

In the first declension, the gender is certain.

In the second: Nouns in *ος*, for the most part are masculine, except about seventy, which are feminine, and a few common. In *ων*, with the exception of the proper names of females they are always neuter—In the third, nouns in *-αν*, *-ην*, *-ον*—*ἰκτ-ηρ*, *-υρ*, *-ωρ*—in *-ας*, (except *-ας -αδος*, feminine, and *-ας -αλος*, neuter)—in *-ης*, (except, *-της -τηλος* feminine),—in *-εις*, *-υς* *-εως* and *-ως*—are generally masculine.

Nouns in *γξ*, *εδών*, or *ηδων*—in *ιν* or *ις* *-ινος*—in *-αις* *-ειρ*, *-ις*, (except some masculines in *-ις* *-ιος*),—*τυς* *-υς* and *-ρς*, are, for the most part, feminine.

\* But the names of precious stones are feminine.

Nouns in *ος* and *αρ* are neuter: except *ὁ ἔγκας*, the brain, *ψαρ*, a starling, *ἡ δάμαρ*, a dame.

## HETEROCLITES, OR IRREGULAR NOUNS,

Are either (1) variable, (2) defective, or (3) redundant.

### I. NOUNS WHICH VARY THEIR GENDER.

These are masculine, in the singular; and neuter, in the plural: *Ἐριμος*, an oar, *ζυγός*, a yoke, *ταρταρος*, Tartarus, *χιδρανψ*, pulse, in the plural *-α*. The following nouns are masculine and neuter in the plural: *Δεσμός*, a chain, *διφρος*, a station, *κύκλος*, a circle, *λυχνος*, a lamp, *μηρός*, the thigh, *μόχλος*, a lever, *νῶτος*, the back, *πυρρός*, a torch, *ταθμός*, a standing, *ταρσός*, a hurdle, *τράχηλος*, the neck, *χάλινος*, a bridle, in the plural *οι* or *α*.

In the singular *ὁδός*, a way, with its compounds, and *πόλις*, a city, are feminine; in the nominative and accusative dual, masculine.

### II. CASE.

Some neuters in *αρ*, seem to form their genitive from nouns in *ας*; as *ἡπαρ*, the liver, *ὄνειαρ*, advantage, *φρέαρ*, a well, &c. to these add, *γάλα*, milk, *σαλαπτος*, *ὄναρ*, a dream, *οἰνέρατος*, *ὔδαρ*, water, *ὔδατος*, *ὅς*, the ear, *ὠτός*, &c. *Ζεύς*, Jupiter, is thus declined: sing. nom. *ὁ Ζεύς*, G. *Ζηνός* or *Διός*, &c. V. *Ζεῖ*.

### III. GENDER AND CASE.

Sing. Nom. *ἡ Γυνή*, a woman, G. *γυναικός*, D. *-αικι*, A. *-αῖκα*, V. *γύναι*.

Dual. N. A. V. *τῷ -αῖκι*, G. D. *-αικοῖν*.

Plur. N. *-αικις*, G. *-αικων*, D. *-αῖσι*, A. *-αικας*, V. *-αικις*.

Sing. N. *ἡ χεὶρ*, the hand, G. *\*χειρός*, D. *-ί*, A. *-α*, V. *ᾶ χειρ*.

Dual. N. A. V. *τῷ χεῖρι*, G. D. *ταῖν χειροῖν*.

Plur. N. *χειρις*, G. *-ῶν*, D. *χειρσι*, A. *-ας*, V. *-εις*.

\* The Poets, in all cases of unequal syllables, add *ι*.

## NOUNS WHICH ARE DEFECTIVE.

### I. IN CASE.

**Aptotes:**\* these are the names of the letters, as ἄλφα; natural sounds, as κῶϊ, the cry of a young hog; and words put artificially: also foreign names; as, Δαῖςιδ: and some particular words; as, τὸ ὄφελος, profit, χρεὶν, a debt, &c.

**Monoptotes;** as, ἡ δῶς, a present, &c. †

**Diptotes;** as, ὁ λάας, a stone, A. λάαν, ὁ λῆς, a lion, A. λῆν.

**Lastly triptotes;** as, ὁ κῆ ἡ μάρτυς, a witness, A. μάρτυν, Dat. plur. μάρτυσι.

Some proper names have but three terminations, which, however, suffice for all cases; as, N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Jesus, G. D. V. Ἰησοῦ, A. Ἰησοῦν. Θωμᾶς, Thomas, -ᾶ, -ᾶν. Certain neuters which have three cases, have but one termination; as, Βεῖτας, a statue, Δίμας, the body, &c.

### II. IN NUMBER.

Proper names want the dual and plural number, as belonging to one person or thing only: also ὁ αἶρ, the air, ἡ ἄλς, the sea, &c. Some names of feasts and cities want the singular and dual: as Διονύσια, the rites of Bacchus, Ἀθῆναι, Athens: names applicable to several individuals; as, Ἑυμένιδες, the furies, Ἐφοροί, the Ephori: also other nouns; as, κτεῖρια, funeral solemnities, &c.

## NOUNS WHICH ARE REDUNDANT.

### I. IN THE NOMINATIVE.

**Masculines** in ης and ως; as, ὁ κλήτης, a summoner, κλήτωρ, an inviter.

**Feminines**, in α and η; as, ἄχνα, chaff, ἄχνη, chaff.

**Neuters** in ος and ον; as, τὸ δένδρεος, a tree, and δένδρον,

\* An aptote (from ἀ without, and πῶσις a case) is a noun not declined with case; a monoptote has only one oblique case, a diptote two, and a triptote three.

† So also ἡ χρεὶω necessity Homer's Iliad, book x. line 172. ὦ ταν Ho, you sir; αἱ Κατακλωβες the Fates.

a tree. And others of various genders and different terminations.

## II. IN THE GENITIVE.

Some nouns in *υς* make their genitive according to the form of the second and third of the simples; as, ὁ νῦς the mind, G. νῦς, or νοῦς: some in *ως*, according to the form of the second Attic and third common; as, ὁ Μίνως, Minos, G. Μίνω and Μίνωος; γέλως, laughter, γέλω, γέλωτος: some in *ις*, according to the form of the third of the simples and second of the contracts; as, Τίγρις, Tigris, -ιδος -ιος.

To the redundants is to be added, a great number of words, which become heteroclites by being contracted. These are either

1. Ὀλοπαθῆ, suffering contraction in all their cases.

In the first declension: as, Ἑρμῆας, Mercury, ἤς; -έυ, -ῦ. Μίνα, a pound, -ᾶ, -αας, -ᾶς.

In the second: as, Νόος, the mind, νῦς, νόυ, νῦ. Ὀσίον, a bone, ὀσῦν, -έυ, -ῦ.

In the third: as, Πλακώεις, broad, -ῶς, -όντος, -ῶντος, and many others of various terminations. To these belong some neuters in *ας*, which in the genitive lose *τ*, and thus become contracted; as,

Sing. N. τὸ κέρας -ας, a horn, G. -ατος -αος -ως, D. -ατι -αῖ -α, A. V. κέρας.

Dual. N. A. V. -άτι -αι -α, G. D. -άτοι -άοι -ον.

Plur. N. -ατα -αα -α, G. -άτων -αων -ῶν, D. -ασι, &c.

2. Or Ὀλιγοπαθῆ, which are contracted in N. A. V. plural: and these are, either in *υς*; as, βότρυς, a bunch of grapes, -υς -υας -υς: or in *-αυς -αος*; as, ναῦς, a ship, ναος, νάας, ναῦς: or in *υς*, as, βῆς, a bull, βέες, βόας, βῆς: or finally, in *ις*; as, ἔρις, contention, ἐριδες, ἐριδας, ἐρις.

## OF DENOMINATIVES.

Substantives frequently produce other substantives called Denominatives, which may be divided into (1) the Feminine, (2) the Patronymic, (3) the Diminutive, (4) the Amplificative.

## I. THE FEMININE.

The Feminine in  $\alpha$  or  $\eta$  is formed from its masculine, without any change of the accent and number of syllables; as,  $\Theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ , a goddess, from  $\Theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , God;  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$ , a girl, from  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , a boy: those of other terminations by changing one, or both; as,  $\text{'}\text{Ο}\rho\epsilon\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , mountainous places, from  $\text{'}\text{Ο}\rho\epsilon\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$ , Orestes, a proper name signifying loftiness,  $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , a kingdom, from  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , a king, &c.

## II. THE PATRONYMIC

Is a proper name of a person, and is derived generally from the name of a father, sometimes of a grandfather, or a mother. When masculine, it is formed from the genitive of the primitive, by changing the termination commonly in  $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ , (in nouns of the first of the simples into  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$ ) and after a long syllable into  $\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta\eta\varsigma$ , as  $\text{Π}\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ , a son of Priam, from  $\text{Π}\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\upsilon$ ,  $\text{Λ}\alpha\epsilon\rho\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta\eta\varsigma$ , a son of Laertes, from  $\text{Λ}\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\rho\tau\alpha$ .

The feminine in  $\iota\varsigma$  is formed from the masculine by rejecting  $\delta\eta$ ; as,  $\text{Ν}\epsilon\varsigma\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ , a daughter of Nestor,  $\text{Ν}\epsilon\varsigma\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ : if in  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ , from the nominative of the primitive by changing the termination; as,  $\text{Χ}\rho\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\text{Χ}\rho\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , Cryses, Cryseis.

The Ionic patronymics end in  $\acute{\iota}\omega\eta$ ; as,  $\text{Κ}\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\eta$ , for  $\text{Κ}\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ , both of which are from  $\text{Κ}\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , Saturn.

## III. THE DIMINUTIVE

Of various terminations, is either masculine; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , a little lover, from  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\varsigma$ , love: or feminine; as,  $\text{π}\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\sigma\kappa\eta$ , a damsel, from  $\text{π}\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a child: or neuter in  $\acute{\iota}\omicron\eta$ ; as,  $\text{π}\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omicron\eta$ , an infant, from  $\text{π}\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a boy,  $\text{π}\acute{\alpha}\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ .

## IV. THE AMPLIFICATIVE

Is also of various genders and terminations; as,  $\text{π}\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ , a youth, from  $\text{π}\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ , a boy,  $\chi\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\alpha\eta$ , a stone, from  $\chi\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , a pebble.

## OF ADJECTIVES.\*

Adjectives follow the analogy and irregularity of substantives.

\* It is a pity that the name *adnoun* is not substituted for ad-

And in the nom. they have  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{either} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{or} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Three terminations,} \\ \text{Two,} \\ \text{One.} \end{array} \right\} \text{And these are declined with three articles.}$

Adjectives of three terminations end

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
In	-ος	-η	*-ον	declined like the first and second declension of the simples.
	-ας	-α	-αν	
	-εις	-ισσα	-ει	
	-υς	-εια	-υ	
				like the third and first of the simples.
				like the second of the con. and first of the simples.

In *ος*; as, sing. nom. καλ-ός, good, -ή -όν, &c. (1). But adjectives in *-ος* pure and *-εος* make the feminine in *α*; as, ἅγιος, holy, ἁγία, ἀνθηρός, flowery, ἀνθηρά. Except adjectives in *-εος* denoting matter; as, χρυσεος, golden, -έη, and numerals in *-οος*; as, ὀγδοος, the eighth, -όη. Ἀπλός, uncompounded, -ῆς, ἀπλόη -ῆ are excepted.

In *ας*; as, sing. nom. πᾶς, all, πᾶσα, πᾶν, &c. (2). Except μέλας, (3) black, Sing. nom. -ας -αινα -αν, Μέγας (4) great, μεγάλη, μέγα.

In *εις*; as, χαρίεις, (5) graceful, -ισσα -ει, &c.

In *υς*; as, sing. nom. ὀξύς, sharp, -εια -υ, &c. (6). Except ἄπολος, (7) many, which the poets decline through all cases, according to the form of the second declension of the contracts; as, sing. nom. πολυς, -ίος, D. -ῦ -ῖ, &c.

(1) *ος*.

ΚΑΛΟΣ, good.

Singular.

N.	καλ-ός,	ή,	όν.
G.	καλ-ῆ,	ῆς,	ῆ.
D.	καλ-ῷ,	ῷ,	ῷ.
A.	καλ-όν,	όν,	όν.
V.	καλ-ῆ,	ή,	όν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	καλ-ῶ,	ᾶ,	ᾶ.
G. D.	καλ-οῖν,	αῖν,	οῖν.

Plural.

N.	καλ-οῖ,	αἱ,	ᾶ.
G.	καλ-ῶν,	ῶν,	ῶν.
D.	καλ-οῖς,	αῖς,	οῖς.
A.	καλ-ούς,	ούς,	ούς.
V.	καλ-οῖ,	αἱ,	ᾶ.

jective as in Milner's Greek Grammar. The adjective bears the same relation to the noun as the adverb does to the verb.

\* Except ἄλλο, αὐτο, ἐκείνο.

† The poets also use πολλός, -ή, -ο.



## (2) ας.

## ΠΑΣ, all.

## Singular.

N.	π-ᾱς,	ᾱσα,	ᾱν.
G.	π-ανῖος,	ᾱσης,	ᾱνῖος.
D.	π-ανῖι,	ᾱση,	ανῖι.
A.	π-ᾱνῖα,	ᾱσαν,	ᾱν.
V.	π-ᾱς,	ᾱσα,	ᾱν.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	π-ᾱνῖε,	ᾱσα,	ανῖε.
G. D.	π-ανῖοιν,	ᾱσαιιν,	ᾱνῖοιν.

## Plural.

N.	π-ᾱνῖες,	ᾱσαι,	ᾱνῖα.
G.	π-ᾱνῖων,	ᾱσῶν,	ᾱνῖων.
D.	π-ᾱσι,	ᾱσαις,	ᾱσι.
A.	π-ανῖας,	ᾱσας,	ᾱνῖα.
V.	π-ᾱνῖες,	ᾱσαι,	ᾱνῖα.

## (3) ΜΕΛΑΣ, black.

## Singular.

N.	μελ-ας,	αινα,	αν.
G.	μελ-ανος,	αινης,	ανος.
D.	μελ-ανι,	αινη,	ανι.
A.	μελ-ανα,	αινεν,	αν.
V.	μελ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	μελ-ανε,	αινα,	-ανε.
G. D.	μελ-ανοιν,	-αιναιι,	-ανοιν.

## Plural.

N.	μελ-ανες,	-αιναι,	-αναι.
G.	μελ-ανων,	-αινων,	-ανων.
D.	μελ-ασι,	-αιναις,	-ασι.
A.	μελ-ανας,	-αινας,	-ανα.
V.	μελ-ανες,	-αιναι,	-αναι.

## (4) ΜΕΓΑΣ, great.

## Singular.

N.	μεγ-ας,	-αλη,	-α.
G.	μεγ-αλῃς,	-αλης,	-αλῃς.
D.	μεγ-αλω,	-αλη,	-αλω.
A.	μεγ-αν,	-αλην,	-α.
V.	μεγ-α,	-αλη,	-α.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	μεγ-αλω,	αλη,	αλω.
G. D.	μεγ-αλοιν,	αλαιιν,	αλοιν.

## Plural.

N.	μεγ-αλοι.	αλαι,	αλα.
G.	μεγ-αλων,	αλων,	αλων.
D.	μεγ-αλοις,	αλαις,	αλοις.
A.	μεγ-αλους,	αλας,	αλα.
V.	μεγ-αλοι,	αλαι,	αλα.

## (5) ΧΑΡΙΕΙΣ, graceful.

## Singular.

N.	χαρι-εις,	ισσα,	εν.
G.	χαρι-εῖος,	ισσης,	εῖος.
D.	χαρι-εῖι,	ισση,	εῖι.
A.	χαρι-εῖα,	ισσαν,	εν.
V.	{ χαρι-εν & χαρι-ει }	ισσα,	εν.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρι-εῖε,	ισσα,	εῖε.
G. D.	χαρι-εῖοιν,	ισσαιιν,	εῖοιν.

## Plural.

N.	χαρι-εῖες,	ισσαι,	εῖα.
G.	χαρι-εῖων,	ισσων,	εῖων.
D.	χαρι-εῖσι,	ισσαις,	εῖσι.
A.	χαρι-εῖας,	ισσας,	εντα.
V.	χαρι-εντες,	ισσαι,	εντα.

## (6) ΟΞΥΣ, sharp.

## Singular.

N.	ὀξύς, ὀξυῖα, ὀξυῖα.
G.	ὀξυῖος, ὀξυῖας, ὀξυῖας.
D.	ὀξυῖ-σι ὀξυῖ-σι.
A.	ὀξυῖ-ον, ὀξυῖ-ον, ὀξυῖ-ον.
V.	ὀξυῖ-ον, ὀξυῖ-ον, ὀξυῖ-ον.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	ὀξυῖ-αι, ὀξυῖ-αι, ὀξυῖ-αι.
G. D.	ὀξυῖ-οιιν, ὀξυῖ-οιιν, ὀξυῖ-οιιν.

## Plural.

N.	ὀξυῖ-αις, ὀξυῖ-αις, ὀξυῖ-αις.
G.	ὀξυῖ-ων, ὀξυῖ-ων, ὀξυῖ-ων.
D.	ὀξυῖ-σι, ὀξυῖ-σι, ὀξυῖ-σι.
A.	ὀξυῖ-ας, ὀξυῖ-ας, ὀξυῖ-ας.
V.	ὀξυῖ-ας, ὀξυῖ-ας, ὀξυῖ-ας.

## (7) ΠΟΛΥΣ, many.

## Singular.

N.	πολύς, πολλή, πολλή.
G.	πολλῶς, πολλῶς, πολλῶς.
D.	πολλῶν, πολλῶν, πολλῶν.
A.	πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλήν.
V.	πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλήν.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	πολλῶν, πολλῶν, πολλῶν.
G. D.	πολλῶν, πολλῶν, πολλῶν.

## Plural.

N.	πολλοί, πολλοί, πολλοί.
G.	πολλῶν, πολλῶν, πολλῶν.
D.	πολλοίς, πολλοίς, πολλοίς.
A.	πολλούς, πολλούς, πολλούς.
V.	πολλοί, πολλοί, πολλοί.

## TERMINATIONS PECULLAR TO PARTICIPLES ONLY.

ον, ὄντα, ὄντα,

Second future Active.

εις, ἵστα, ἵστα,

First and Second Aorist Passive, and  
Second Aorist of the second con-  
jugation of Verbs in μι.

ας, ὄντα, ὄντα,

3d Conjugation of Verbs in μι.

ος, ὄντα, ὄντα,

Verbs in μι.

ας, ὄντα, ὄντα,

Perfect Active and Middle.

ας, ὄντα, ὄντα,

Perfect Middle Ionic.

ΤΥΠΩΝ, being about to  
strike.

## Singular.

N.	τυπών, τυπών, τυπών.
G.	τυπώντος, τυπώντος, τυπώντος.
D.	τυπώντι, τυπώντι, τυπώντι.
A.	τυπώντα, τυπώντα, τυπώντα.
V.	τυπώντα, τυπώντα, τυπώντα.

## Dual.

N. A. V.	τυπώντι, τυπώντι, τυπώντι.
G. D.	τυπώντων, τυπώντων, τυπώντων.

## Plural.

N.	τυπώντες, τυπώντες, τυπώντες.
G.	τυπώντων, τυπώντων, τυπώντων.
D.	τυπώνσι, τυπώνσι, τυπώνσι.
A.	τυπώντας, τυπώντας, τυπώντας.
V.	τυπώντας, τυπώντας, τυπώντας.

\* The poets make the masculine and feminine of this case in α.

† Contracted from α-ως, α-υια, α-ος.

## ΤΥΦΘΕΙΣ, struck.

## Singular.

N.	τυφθ-εις, εισα, εν.
G.	τυφθ-εντος, εισης, εντος.
D.	τυφθ-εντι, ειση, εντι.
A.	τυφθ-εντα, εισαν, εν.
V.	τυφθ-εις, εισα, εν.

## Dual.

N.A.V.	τυφθ-εντε, εισα, εντε.
G.D.	τυφθ-εντοι, εισαι, εντοι.

## Plural.

N.	τυφθ-εντες, εισαι, εντα.
G.	τυφθ-εντων, εισων, εντων.
D.	τυφθ-εσι, εισαις, εσι.
A.	τυφθ-εντας, εισας, εντα.
V.	τυφθ-εντες, εισαι, εντα.

## ΔΙΔΟΥΣ, giving.

## Singular.

N.	διδ-ους, υσα, εν.
G.	διδ-ουλος, υσης, ουλος.
D.	διδ-ουλι, υση, ουλι.
A.	διδ-ουλα, υσαν, εν.
V.	διδ-ους, υσα, εν.

## Dual.

N.A.V.	διδ-ουλε, υσα, ουλε.
G.D.	διδ-ουλοι, υσαι, ουλοι.

## Plural.

N.	διδ-οντες, υσαι, οντα.
G.	διδ-οντων, υσων, οντων.
D.	διδ-ουσι, υσαις, υσι.
A.	διδ-οντας, υσας, οντα.
V.	διδ-οντες, υσαι, οντα.

## ΤΕΤΥΦΩΣ, having struck.

## Singular.

N.	τετυφ-ως, υια, ος.
G.	τετυφ-οτος, υιας, οτος.
D.	τετυφ-οτι, υια, οτι.
A.	τετυφ-οτα, υιαν, ος.
V.	τετυφ-ως, υια, ος.

## Dual.

N.A.V.	τετυφ-οτε, υια, οτε.
G.D.	τετυφ-οτοι, υιαι, οτοι.

## Plural.

N.	τετυφ-οτες, υιαι, οτα.
G.	τετυφ-οτων, υιων, οτων.
D.	τετυφ-οσι, υιαις, οσι.
A.	τετυφ-οτας, υιας, οτα.
V.	τετυφ-οτες, υιαι, οτα.

## ΖΕΥΓΝΥΣ, joining.

## Singular.

N.	ζευγν-υς, υσα, εν.
G.	ζευγν-υτος, υσης, υντος.
D.	ζευγν-υτι, υση, υντι.
A.	ζευγν-υτα, υσαν, εν.
V.	ζευγν-υς, υσα, εν.

## Dual.

N.A.V.	ζευγν-υντε, υσα, υντε.
G.D.	ζευγν-υντοι, υσαι, υντοι.

## Plural.

N.	ζευγν-υντες, υσαι, υντα.
G.	ζευγν-υντων, υσων, υντων.
D.	ζευγν-υσι, υσαις, υσι.
A.	ζευγν-υντας, υσας, υντα.
V.	ζευγν-υντες, υσαι, υντα.

ἔστῳ, standing.

Singular.

N.	ἑστῶς,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶς.
G.	ἑστῶτος,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶτος.
D.	ἑστῶτι,	ἑστῇ,	ἑστῇ.
A.	ἑστῶτα,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῆς.
V.	ἑστῶς,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῆς.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἑστῶτε,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῆς.
G. D.	ἑστῶτοι,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶτοι.

Plural.

N.	ἑστῶτες,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶτες.
G.	ἑστῶτων,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶτων.
D.	ἑστῶσι,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶσι.
A.	ἑστῶτας,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶτας.
V.	ἑστῶτες,	ἑστῆς,	ἑστῶτες.

## ADJECTIVES OF THREE ARTICLES AND TWO TERMINATIONS END

Common. Neuter.

In	{	*ος ον	{	2d of the simp.	{	as, ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ	εὐδοξ-ος, ον, glorious.
		ἱς ἱ					εὐχαρ-ης, ἱ, gracious.
		ην εν					ἀρρ-ην, εν, manly.
		υς υ					ἀδάκρ-υς, υ, tearless
		† υς υν					δίπ-υς, υν, twofooted
		ων ον					εὐδαίμ-ων, ον, blessed
		ως ος					μεγαλήτ-ως, ος, mag-
		ης ἱς					nanimous.
							ἀληθ-ῆς, ἱς, true.

(1) ος.

Singular.

M. & F.	N.
N.	ἑυδοξ-ος, ον.
G.	ἑυδοξ-ος, υς.
D.	ἑυδοξ-ος, υς.
A.	ἑυδοξ-ος, ον.
V.	ἑυδοξ-ος, ον.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἑυδοξ-ω,
G. D.	ἑυδοξ-οιν.

Plural.

N.	ἑυδοξ-οι,	α.
G.	ἑυδοξ-ων.	
D.	ἑυδοξ-οις.	
A.	ἑυδοξ-ους,	α.
V.	ἑυδοξ-οι,	α.

(2) ἱς.

Singular.

M. & F.	N.
N.	ἑυχαρ-ης, ἱ.
G.	ἑυχαρ-ιτος.
D.	ἑυχαρ-ιτι.
A.	ἑυχαρ-ιτα & ἱν, ἱ.
V.	ἑυχαρ-ι.

\* According to the Attics ως -ων; ἑυγώς -ων.

† So also adjectives contracted into -οος -υς, -οον -υν.

## Dual.

N. A.V. εὐχαρε-ιτε.  
G. D. εὐχαρε-ιταιν.

## Plural.

N. εὐχαρε-ιτες, ιτα.  
G. εὐχαρε-ιτων.  
D. εὐχαρε-ισι.  
A. εὐχαρε-ιτας, ιτα.  
V. εὐχαρε-ιτες, ιτα.

(3) ην.

## Singular.

M. & F.	N.
N. ἄρρ-ην,	ην.
G. ἄρρ-ενος.	
D. ἄρρ-εσι.	
A. ἄρρ-ενα,	εν.
V. ἄρρ-εν.	

## Dual.

N. A.V. ἄρρ-ενα.  
G. D. ἄρρ-ενοιν.

## Plural.

N. ἄρρ-ενες,	ενα.
G. ἄρρ-ενων.	
D. ἄρρ-εσι.	
A. ἄρρ-ενας,	ενα.
V. ἄρρ-ενες,	ενα.

(4) υς.

## Singular.

M. & F.	N.
N. ἀδαρε-υς,	υ.
G. ἀδαρε-υος.	
D. ἀδαρε-υι.	
A. ἀδαρε-υν,	υ.
V. ἀδαρε-υ.	

## Dual.

N. A.V. ἀδαρε-υι.  
G. D. ἀδαρε-υοιν.

## Plural.

N. ἀδαρε-υες, υς, υα.  
G. ἀδαρε-υων.  
D. ἀδαρε-υσι.  
A. ἀδαρε-υος, υς, υα.  
V. ἀδαρε-υες, υς, υα.

(5) υς.

## Singular.

M. & F.	N.
N. διπ-υς,	υν.
G. διπ-οδος.	
D. διπ-οδι.	
A. διπ-οδα & υν,	υν.
V. διπ-υς & υ,	υν.

## Dual.

N. A.V. διπ-οδι.  
G. D. διπ-οδοιν.

## Plural.

N. διπ-οδες,	οδα.
G. διπ-οδων.	
D. διπ-οσι.	
A. διπ-οδας,	οδα.
V. διπ-οδες,	οδα.

(6) υν.

## Singular.

M. & F.	N.
N. εὐδαίμ-ων,	ον.
G. εὐδαίμ-ονος.	
D. εὐδαίμ-ονι.	
A. εὐδαίμ-ονα,	ον.
V. εὐδαίμ-ον.	

## Dual.

N. A.V. *ἑνδαίμ-ονι.*G. D. *ἑνδαίμ-ονοιν.*

## Plural.

N. *ἑνδαίμ-ονίς, ονα.*G. *ἑνδαίμ-ονων.*D. *ἑνδαίμ-οσι.*A. *ἑνδαίμ-ονας, ονα.*V. *ἑνδαίμ-ονις, ονα.*(7) *ωρ.*

## Singular.

M. &amp; F. N.

N. *μεγαλητ-ωρ, ορ.*G. *μεγαλητ-ορος.*D. *μεγαλητ-ορι.*A. *μεγαλητ-ορα, ορ.*V. *μεγαλητ-ορ.*

## Dual.

N. A.V. *μεγαλητ-ορι.*G. D. *μεγαλητ-οροιν.*

## Plural.

N. *μεγαλητ-ορις, ορα.*G. *μεγαλητ-ορων.*D. *μεγαλητ-ορσι.*A. *μεγαλητ-ορας, ορα.*V. *μεγαλητ-ορις, ορα.*(8) *ης.*

## Singular.

M. &amp; F. N.

N. *ἀληθ-ης, ις.*G. *ἀληθ-ιος, ῆς.*D. *ἀληθ-εί, ῆ.*A. *ἀληθ-εια, ῆ, ις.*V. *ἀληθ-ις.*

## Dual.

N. A.V. *ἀληθ-ει, η.*G. D. *ἀληθ-οιν, οῖν.*

## Plural.

N. *ἀληθ-εις, εῖς, ια, ῆ.*G. *ἀληθ-ειων, ῶν.*D. *ἀληθ-οισι.*A. *ἀληθ-εας, εῖς, ια, ῆ.*V. *ἀληθ-εις, εῖς, ια, ῆ.*

There are a few adjectives in *-ας -αν*, varied according to the third declension of simples; as, *αἰν-, -ας, -αν.*

Most compound and derivative adjectives in *ος*, have but two terminations; and, according to the Attics, they are all thus varied: except a few, which sometimes make their feminine different from the masculine; as, *ἀθάνατος*, deathless, *-άτη, τέτην*, tender, *-ινα, ὀήλυς*, effeminate, *-εια, &c.*

## ADJECTIVES OF THREE ARTICLES AND ONE TERMINATION END

In *ιν, ρ, ς, ξ, or ψ*; as *ὁ πρὶ ἢ ἐν τῷ τριγλῶχιν*, triple-pointed, *μάκαρ*, happy, *πολυδιδραμος*, pyramidal, *ἄρπαξ*, ravenous, *αἰθιοψ*, an Ethiopian.

Adjectives, which in the nominative end as a substantive have its terminations in the rest of the cases, regard

being had to their gender; as, *ἔυχαις*, gracious, *-ιτος*, a few excepted.

Many adjectives, particularly compounds and derivatives, seem to have two genders only; and are rarely found in the neuter; as, *φιλέλλην*, a true Grecian: and some, one gender only; as, *φιλοβασιλευς*, a king's friend. To this head may be referred some nouns in *-ης* of the first of the simples, and their correspondent feminines in *-ις* of the third; as, *βοηλά-της*, a herdsman, *-τις*, G. *τῷ -τιδος*.

#### IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Many numerals are irregular: also cardinals; as *\*Εἷς*, one, *δύο*, two, *τρεῖς*, three, &c. Sing. Nom. *εἷς*, *μία*, ἑν. G. *ἑνός*, *μιάς*, ἑνός, D. *ἐνί*, *μιά*. ἑνί. A. *ἑνα*, *μίαν*, ἑν, the rest are wanting. So also the compounds *ἑδείς* and *μηδείς*, which are also found in the plural.

Sing. wanting, Dual. N. A. *\*Δυο*, G. *δυοῖν*, fem. *δυεῖν*, D. *δυσσι*. But *δυο* is of all genders, and has all cases, except the dative. *Δυὸ* is rarely declined.

Dual. N. A. *\*Ἄμφω*, both, G. D. *ἄμφοιν*, of all genders: the rest are wanting.

Plur. *οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς καὶ τὰ τρία*, G. *τρεῶν*, D. *τρεσσι*, A. *τὺς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς καὶ τὰ τρία*.

Plur. N. *οἱ καὶ αἱ τέσσαρες καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα*, G. *τεσσάρων*, D. *τεσσαρσι*, A. *τὺς καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα*.

Cardinals from four to a hundred are not declined; as *πέντε*, five, *ἑκατόν*, a hundred: but after a hundred they are declined regularly; as, *διακόσιοι*, two hundred, *-αι -α*.

Ordinals are adjectives which exactly answer to the question, What number or order? as, *πρῶτος*, first, *δύτερος*, second, *τρίτος*, third. From whence arise adjectives, referring to days; as, *πρωταίος*, the first, &c. and these are all regular.

Numerals, signifying the increase of number, in *πλῆθος* -*ῶς*, suffer contraction in all their cases; as, *διπλῆθος*, two-fold more, Matth. xxiii. 15, *διπλῶς*.

#### TO ADJECTIVES BELONG COMPARISON.

The degrees of comparison are the same as in Latin.

The positive ends in *αρ*, *ας*, *εις*, *ην*, *ης*, *ις*, *ξ*, *ος*, *-ως*, *υς*, *ων*.

\* According to the Attics *δυο*.

Adjectives in *ος*, after a long\* syllable form the comparative by changing *ς* into *τερος*, and the superlative into *τατος*; as, *σίμνος*, honourable, -*ότερος*, -*ότατος*. After a short syllable they change *ο* into *ω*; as, *σοφός*, wise, -*ώτερος*, -*ώτατος*. After a doubtful one they either retain or change *ο*; as, *ίκαν-ός*, -*ότερος*, -*ότατος*, and -*ώτερος*, -*ώτατος*.

Adjectives in	<i>αρ</i>	take <i>τερος</i> and <i>τατος</i> .	New sing. mas. pl. mas. sing.	<i>μάκ-αρ</i> , <i>άρτερος</i> , <i>άρτατος</i> , happy.
	<i>†εις</i>			<i>χαρί-εις</i> , <i>ίερος</i> , <i>ίεατος</i> , graceful.
	<i>ις</i>			<i>γαστ-ις</i> , <i>ίερος</i> , <i>ίεατος</i> , gluttonous.
	<i>ως</i>			<i>άπλ-ως</i> , <i>ύτερος</i> , <i>ύατος</i> simple.
	<i>ην</i>			<i>τήρην</i> , <i>εν</i> , <i>ινις</i> , <i>ίερος</i> , <i>ίεατος</i> , tender.
	<i>ων</i>			<i>σώφρων-ονις</i> , <i>ίερος</i> , <i>ίεατος</i> , temperate.
	<i>ας</i>			<i>μέλας-αν</i> , <i>άντερος</i> , <i>αντατος</i> , black.
	<i>ης</i>			<i>ευσεβής-εις</i> , <i>ίερος</i> , <i>ίεατος</i> , pious.
	<i>υς</i>			<i>ευρύς-υ</i> , <i>υτίρος</i> , <i>υατος</i> , wide.

But *υς* is often changed into *ων* and *ιτος*; as, *ευρύς-υς*, wide, -*ίων*, -*ιτος*. And nouns in *ς* change *ς* of the plural into *ίερος*; as, *άρπαξ*, ravenous, *άρπαγ-ις*, *ίερος*, *ίεατος*.

#### ● IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.†

1. In *ος*; as, *ράδιος*, easy, *ράων*, *ράτος*; *όλίγος*, a few, *όλίγων*, *όλιγιστος*, &c. Some adjectives have several comparatives and superlatives, and these not unfrequently derived from different roots: those are, *άγαθός*, good, *εσθλός*, good, *κακός*, cowardly, *μικρός*, little.

*Άγαθός* { *άμείνων* { *άγαθώτατος*;  
                  { *|| άρείων* *άριστος*, &c.

\* The last syllable but one that has a long vowel or a diphthong in it is always long, as *μωρος*; so also if it have a short or doubtful vowel before a double consonant, or two consonants, as *σεμνος*, *ένδοξος*; but if it have a short vowel before a single consonant the syllable is short, as *μόρος*.

† Omitting *ι*.

‡ These irregular comparatives and superlatives really belong to, and may better be derived from, other words than the positives usually assigned;—thus *άμεινων*, from *α* intensive and *μεινω*, to endure, *αριων*, better, i. e. as Homer uses the word for *more heroic in war*, from *Αρης*, Mars, *αριστος*, the greatest general. *βελτίων*, *βελτιστος*, may come from *βουλομαι*, to desire, or from *βελος*, a dart. *Κρεισσων*, or *κράλιων*, and *κράλιστος*, from *κράλις*, strong. *Λαῶων*, and *λωσος* from *λω*, to will, &c. &c.

§ Rarely.

|| These are rather from *Αρης*.



Some in  $\Theta$  reject  $\sigma$ ; others  $\omega$ , from the comparative and superlative; as, φίλος, beloved, \*φίλτιμος, φίλτατος. According to the Attics many in  $\Theta$  are formed by  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\sigma$ ; others by  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$  and  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\tau\sigma$ ; a few by  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$  and  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\sigma$ .

2. In  $\alpha\varsigma$ ; as, μέγας, great, μείζων and μάσσων, μέγιστος.

3. In  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ; as, πολὺς, many, πλείων and πλείων, πλείστος; besides others of different terminations.

Comparatives in  $\omega\nu$ , especially those which are irregular, are contracted in the accusative singular, and nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as, πλείων, more:

Sing. N. ὁ κῆ ἡ πλείων, το πλείον.

G. του, της, του πλείονος.

D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ πλείονι.

A. τον, την πλείονα, πλείονα, πλείω, το πλείον.

V. ὦ πλείον.

Dual. N. A. τῷ, τᾷ, τῷ πλείονε.

G. D. τοιν, ταιν, τοιν πλείονοιν.

V. ὦ πλείονε.

Plur. N. οἱ, αἱ πλείονες, πλείους, πλείους, τὰ πλείονα, πλείονα πλείω.

G. των πλείονων.

D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς πλείοσι.

A. τῃς, τὰς πλείονας, πλείους, πλείους, τὰ πλείονα, πλείους, πλείω.

V. ὦ πλείονες, πλείους, πλείους, πλείονα, πλείονα, πλείω.

Many comparatives in  $\omega\varsigma$  and  $\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  have other comparatives;  $\omega\nu$  being changed into  $\acute{\delta}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$ , as, χειρὼν χειρότερος, much worse,†  $\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$  changes  $\iota$ , and the preceding consonant into  $\sigma\sigma$ ; as, παχίων, thicker, πάσσων. [So κρατος, κρείσσων, for κρατίων, stronger.]

Other parts of speech‡ are also sometimes varied by

\* And also φιλιων, φιλίστος.

† So also certain superlatives; as, ελαχιστοτερος.

‡ A second comparative or superlative degree is sometimes formed from a first superlative, as from ελαχιστος, the least, comes ελαχιστοτερος, "less than the least;" from κυδιστος, most glorious, is derived κυδιστατος, by far the most glorious. Some adjectives have no comparative degree, as ανθρωπινος, ανθρωπινεατος, humane, most humane. Some have the comparative only, as αφαρτερος, more rapid, and some only the superlative as Εσχατος, the last, υψιστος, the loftiest..

comparison, and when compared, they become adjectives; as,

1. Substantives: many neuters in  $\odot$ , by changing  $\odot$  into  $\omega$  and  $\iota\odot$ ; as,  $\text{ἄισχυ}\odot$ ,  $\text{αἰσχύων}$ ,  $\text{αἰσχυιστος}$ , baseness, more base, most base.  $\text{ἔχθ}\odot$ ,  $\text{ἐχθίων}$ ,  $\text{ἐχθιστος}$ , enmity, more averse, most averse: and also, others of different genders and terminations.

2. Verbs: by changing, for the most part,  $\omega$  into  $\tau\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ : as,  $\text{δύω}$ ,  $\text{δύτις}$ ,  $\text{δύτατος}$ , I moisten, more wet, most wet.

3. Participles: by changing  $\odot$  into  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  and  $\epsilon\varsigma\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ; as,  $\text{ἱρῶμειος}$ ,  $\text{ἱρῶμινίς}$ ,  $\text{ἱρῶμινίστατος}$ , braved, braver, bravest.

4. Pronouns: as,  $\text{αὐτός}$ ,  $\text{αὐτότατος}$ , he, his very self.

5. Adverbs: as,  $\text{ἄνω}$ ,  $\text{ἄνω-τις}$ ,  $\text{-τατος}$ , high, higher, highest, &c.

6. Prepositions: as,  $\text{πρὸ}$ ,  $\text{πρότις}$ ,  $\text{πρότατος}$ ,  $\text{πρόατος}$ ,  $\text{πρώτος}$ , fore, former, foremost.  $\text{ὑπερ}$ ,  $\text{ὑπερίς}$ ,  $\text{ὑπερίστος}$ , above, higher, highest.

## PRONOUNS

Are either simple or compound.

Simple pronouns are,

1. Primitive: as,  $\text{ἐγώ}$ ,\* I,  $\text{σύ}$ , thou,  $\text{ἐ}$ , of himself.

2. Indefinite; as,  $\text{δύνα}$ ,† and these have their peculiar forms of declension.

Sing. N.  $\text{ἐγώ}$ , G.  $\text{ἐμεῖ}$  or  $\text{μέ}$ , D.  $\text{ἐμοί}$  or  $\text{μοί}$ , A.  $\text{ἐμὶ}$  or  $\text{μὲ}$ .

Dual. N. A.  $\text{ὡϊ ὡ}$ , G. D.  $\text{ὡϊν ὡν}$ .

Plur. N.  $\text{ἡμεῖς}$ , G.  $\text{ἡμῶν}$ , D.  $\text{ἡμῖν}$ , A.  $\text{ἡμας}$ , V.  $\text{ἡμεῖς}$ .

Sing. N.  $\text{σύ}$ , G.  $\text{σῶ}$ , D.  $\text{σοί}$ , A.  $\text{σὶ}$ , V.  $\text{σύ}$ .

Dual. N. A. V.  $\text{σφῶι}$ ,  $\text{σφῶ}$ , G. D.  $\text{σφῶϊν}$ ,  $\text{σφῶν}$ .

Plur. N.  $\text{ὕμεις}$ , G.  $\text{ὕμῶν}$ , D.  $\text{ὕμῖν}$ , A.  $\text{ὕμας}$ , V.  $\text{ὕμεῖς}$ .

Sing. N. is wanting, G.  $\text{ῆ}$ , D.  $\text{οἶ}$ , A.  $\text{ῆ}$ .

Dual. N. A.  $\text{σφῶι σφῶι}$ , G. D.  $\text{σφῶϊν σφῶιν}$ .

Plur. N.  $\text{σφεῖς}$ , G.  $\text{σφῶν}$ , D.  $\text{σφῖσι}$ , A.  $\text{σφᾶς}$ .

Sing. N.  $\text{ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ δύναι}$ , G.  $\text{του καὶ τῆς καὶ του δύναιος}$ , and masculine  $\text{δύνατος}$ , D.  $\text{τῷ δυνάτι}$ ,  $\text{δύναι}$ ,  $\text{δύναι}$ , καὶ  $\text{τῇ καὶ τῷ δύναι}$ ,

\* Pronouns for the most part want the vocative; when they have it, it is like the nominative.

†  $\text{Δύνα}$  is seldom declined at all.

A. τὸν δῶνα, δῶνα, καὶ τὴν καὶ τὸ δῶνα; the rest, i. e. the dual and plural, are wanting.\*

3. Demonstrative; as ἔτος, ἐκείνος, this, he.

4. Relative; as, αὐτὸς, he, himself, with an article *the same*, ὅς, who.

5. Possessive;† as, ἐμός, mine, σός, thine, ὅς, his, ἡμέτερος, ours, for two, σφοίτερος, yours, for two, ἡμέτερος, ours, for more than two, ὑμέτερος, yours, for more than two, σφέτερος, theirs, for more than two.

And all these are declined after the manner of adjectives in @; as, ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, but ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκείνο; αὐτὸς, αὐτή, αὐτό; ἔτος somewhat otherwise.

Sing. N. ἔτος, αὐτή, τῆτο, G. τῆτῃ, ταύτης, τέτῃ, D. τέτῃ, ταυτῇ, τέτῳ, A. τῆτον, ταυτην, τῆτο.

Dual. N. A. τῆτω, ταυτα, τέτω, G. D. τῆτοι, ταυται, τῆτοι.

Plur. N. ἔτοι, αὐται, ταῦτα, G. τέτων, D. τέτοις, ταύταις, τέτοις, A. τέτῃς, ταυταίς, ταῦτα.

#### COMPOUND OR DEFECTIVE‡ PRONOUNS.

G. { Ἐμαυτῷ } -αυτῆς, αὐτῷ, D. -αυτῶ, -αυτῇ, -αυτῶ, A. -αὐτόν, Σιαυτῷ } -αὐτήν, αὐτό, want the dual and plural, except ἰαυτῷ.

Plur. G. ἰαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, D. -οῖς, αἷς, οῖς, A. -ὗς, -ὰς, ἅ, for which are read, Plur. G. σφῶν, αὐτων, D. σφισιν αὐτοῖς, A. σφᾶς αὐτῆς.

#### VERB.

A verb is either personal or impersonal, transitive or intransitive, or neuter; as in Latin.

\* Δεῖνα is rarely read, unless with a preceding article. [The poets sometimes have ὁ δεις, which is but a contraction of three words ὁ δε εις, this or that one.]

† The possessive pronouns are derived from the primitives, as ἔμος, my, from ἔμου, gen. of ἔγω, ἡμέτερος, our, from ἡμεις, we, σός, thy, from συ, thou; so also ὑμέτερος, from ὑμεις, ἡμέτερος, from ἡμεῖς, σφέτερος, from σφεις, &c. &c.

‡ These pronouns are sometimes called reciprocals, but improperly *defective* ones. In reciprocation the action recoils upon the agent; we cannot say ἐμαυτος φιλῶ, σαυτος φιλεῖς, but ἐμαυτον φιλῶ, I love myself, σαυτον φιλεῖς, thou lovest thyself; the accusative pointing out the person on whom the action returns.

The voices\* are three; active, passive, and middle.

The tenses† in the active and middle voices, are eight; in the passive, nine: the present, imperfect, preterperfect, plusquamperfect, first future, second future, first indefinite, second indefinite. In the passive voice, the paulo-post-future is added.

The Tenses are either

1. Principal, which in the active voice are the present, future, and perfect; but in the passive voice the present, perfect, and second indefinite: or

2. Cognate, and known by formation from other tenses.

The Moods‡ are five: the indicative, imperative, optative, which sometimes has the force of a potential, the subjunctive, and infinitive.

The Conjugations are ten:§ four of the *barytons*,|| three of the *contracts*, and three of the *verbs in μι*.

The conjugations are distinguished by the letter of formation, or characteristic. The characteristic of the

\* The *active* voice properly signifies what we do to another; as, *εβλαφα σε*, I injured you; the *middle* voice what we do to ourselves, *εβλαφαμην*, I injured myself; *εβλαφαμην τον ποδα*, I hurt my foot; the *passive*, what we endure from another, *εβλαφθην*, I was injured by you. The middle voice always expresses reflected action.

† The present tense signifies I smite or am now smiting, *τυπω*; the imperfect, I smote, or was then smiting, *ετυπον*; the perfect, I smote, or have smitten, *τετυπα*; the pluperfect, I had then smitten, *ετιτυπειν*; the first and second aorist, called *αριστοι*, or indefinite tenses, usually express the *past*, as *εβιβα*, *ετυπον*, I smote. The first and second futures, *τυψω*, *τυπω*, may be rendered, I shall smite hereafter, or I shall have smitten. The paulo-post-future, or ninth tense in the passive, intimates something to be experienced in a short time, as *τελυφομαι*, I shall be smitten presently.

‡ The indicative mood *declares*, as *τυπω*, I smite; the imperative *enjoins*, as *τυπε*, smite thou; the optative *wishes*, as *εθε τυποιμι*, I wish I may smite; the subjunctive attaches to itself some conditional term, as *εαν τυπω*, if I smite; the infinitive, a stranger to person and number, simply expresses the sense of the verb, as *τυπειν*, to smite. It is frequently used for a noun, and possesses much of its nature.

§ Properly speaking there are only four: for the contracts and verbs in *μι* are only a species of the third conjugation, differing in some particulars.

|| The word *baryton* signifies a heavy or grave tone.

present is the letter preceding  $\omega$  or  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\iota$ , or  $\mu\alpha\iota$ . The characteristic of the future\* and perfect is the peculiar letter of each. The characteristic of the future distinguishes the conjugations of the barytons.

They are called barytons, because the grave tone is always understood on their last syllable.

### CHARACTERISTICS.

		<i>Of the Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
Labials.	1st.	$\pi$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\psi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\varphi\alpha$ , I allure.
		$\beta$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\iota}\lambda\iota\varphi\alpha$ , I sacrifice.
		$\phi$ $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\alpha$ , I engrave.
Palatines.	2d.	$\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha$ , I smite.
		$\kappa$ $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$	$\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$	$\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\lambda\iota\chi\alpha$ , I plait.
		$\gamma$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ , I speak.
Dentals.	3d.	$\chi$ $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\alpha$ , I moisten.
		$\sigma\sigma$ $\delta\rho\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$	$\delta\rho\upsilon\xi\omega$	$\delta\acute{\rho}\upsilon\chi\alpha$ , I dig.
		$\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\delta\rho\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$	$\delta\rho\upsilon\xi\omega$	$\delta\acute{\rho}\upsilon\chi\alpha$ , I dig.
Liquids.	4th.	$\tau$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$	$\eta\nu\kappa\alpha$ , I complete.
		$\delta$ $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\upsilon\delta\omega$	$\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\upsilon\sigma\omega$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\pi\iota\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ , I urge on.
		$\theta$ $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$	$\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$	$\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ , I fill up.
		$\zeta$ $\varphi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$	$\varphi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$	$\pi\acute{\iota}\varphi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$ , I explain.
		$\omega$ pure $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$ , I honour.
		$\lambda$ $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$	$\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$	$\delta\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ , I sing.
		$\mu$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$	$\gamma\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$	$\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ , I assign.
		$\nu$ $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$	$\varphi\alpha\iota\tilde{\omega}$	$\pi\acute{\iota}\varphi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ , I shine.
		$\xi$ $\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$	$\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\xi\tilde{\omega}$	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ , I sow.
		$\mu\iota$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\iota\omega$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\tilde{\omega}$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ , I cut.

\* Some grammarians have asserted that the subjunctive mood of verbs has no first future. Mr. Parkhurst, to prove the error, gives the following examples of its use, Mark xiii. 11: John xvii. 2: Rev. xiii. 16. Eph. vi. 3. 1 Cor. ix. 18. Matt. xxvi. 17.

# ACTIVE VOICE OF THE BARYTON VERBS.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.		
	τὸν	αὐτὸν	τοὺς	αὐτοὺς	οὓς	αὐτοὺς	
Indicative Pres.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-σσι, I smite, &c.
Imperfect.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ον, I smote, &c.
Futur. 1.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-σσι, I shall smite, &c.
Indef. 1.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ων, I smote, &c.
Perfect.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ασσι, I have smitten, &c.
Pluperf.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-εσσι, I had smitten, &c.
Indef. 2.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ον, I smote, &c.
Futur. 2.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ῶσι, I shall have smitten.
Imper. Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-έτωσαν, smite thou, &c.
Perfect.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-έτωσαν, have thou sm.
Indef. 1.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-άτωσαν, have thou sm.
Indef. 2.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-έτωσαν, have thou sm.
Optat. Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-οίην, I wish I may smite.
Futur. 1.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-οίην, — I shall smite.
Indef. 1.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-άοιην, — I might smite.
Indef. 2.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-οίην, — I might smite.
Perfect.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-οίην, — I might have sm.
Futur. 2.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-οίην, — I shall have sm.
Subj. Pres. & Imp.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ωσι, I may smite, &c.
Indef. 1.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	-ωσι, I might smite, &c.
Perfect.	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	τύπῃ	like the indef. τυπῃ. So also the 2d indef. τύπῃ.

Infinitive *pres.* ὁ *imp.* τυπῆ -ειν. *Fut.* 1. τυψ -ειν, *Indef.* 1. τυψ -αι, *Perf.* ὁ *plu. perf.* τίτυφ -ίναί, *Fut.* 2. ὁ *Indef.* 2. τυπ -ῆν.

Participle *pres.* τυπῆ -ον -ουσα, -ον, G. -οντες -ούσης -οντες, &c. So also *Fut.* 1. τυψων, and *Indef.* 2. τυπων.

*Indef.* 1. τυψ -ας -ασα -αν, G. -αντες -άσης -αντες, &c. *Perf.* τίτυφ -ὸς -υία -ὸς, G. -όντες -υίας -όντες, &c. *Fut.* 2. τυπ -ῆν -ῆσα -ῆν, G. ῆντες -ῆσης -ῆντες, &c.\*

The vocative of these participles is the same as the nominative.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Partic.
Pres.	τύπῆ	τύπῆ	τύπῶιμι	τύπῆ	τύπῆιν	τύπῆων
Imp.	ἵτυπῆον					
Fut. 1.	τυψ		τυψοίμι		τυψείν	τυψων
Ind. 1.	ἵτυψ	τύψον	τυψαίμι	τυψ	τυψαί	τυψας
Perf.	τίτυφα	τίτυφε	τίτυφοίμι	τίτυφω	τίτυφέναι	τίτυφώς
Plu.	ἵτιτυφειν					
Ind. 2.	ἵτυποι	τύποι	τύποίμι	τύπων	τυποίν	τυπάν
Fut. 2.	τυπῆ		τυποίμι		τυποίν	τυπάν

The first future of the fourth conjugation is varied like the second future τυπῆ; as, σκιρῶ, σκιροίμι, σκιρεῖν, σκιρῶν.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The *Present* is the theme and foundation from which the other tenses are formed.

The *Imperfect* is formed from the present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, ἵτυπῆον.

The *Augment* is of two kinds, syllabic and temporal; each of which is prefixed to the imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, paulo-post-future, first indefinite and second indefinite tenses, in the indicative; but in the other moods, only to the perfect and paulo-post-future.

The syllabic Augment is *ι* prefixed to a verb, when it begins with a consonant, which multiplies the syllables.

\* See the declension, page 17.

If a verb begins with ρ, this letter is doubled after ι, in all the tenses which are augmented; as, ῥίπτο, I cast away, ῥρίπτον.

The temporal Augment is η or ω prefixed to a verb in place of its initial mutable vowel or diphthong, increasing its time.

The mutable vowels and diphthongs are α, ε, ο, αι, αυ, οι: α and ε are changed into η, ο into ω, and the ι of the diphthong is subscribed; as, ἀκούω, I hear, ἤκουον; ἑρέδω, I adhere, ἤρειδον; αἰκίζω, I beat, ἤκισον; οἰκίζω, I reside, ὤκισον.

But ἄω, I breathe, ἄίω, I hearken, ἀηθίσσω. I am accustomed, ἀηθίζομαι, I am troubled, do not admit the augment; neither do verbs derived from δίαξ, a helm, οἶνος, wine, οἰωνός, a bird, and οἰστρος, an oxfly: sometimes also a few others beginning with οι.

Some verbs beginning with ε, take ι after ε for the augment; as, ἔχω, I have, ἔχον; ἔπω, I speak, ἔπον, and ἔπα, which preserve the augment in all the moods.

If a verb begins with an immutable vowel, or diphthong, it has no augment; and these immutable vowels are η, ι, υ, ω, ει, ευ, υ, as, ἥκω, I come, ἤκον; ἔταζω, I wound, ἔταζον, &c.

## THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded have the augment in the middle, if they begin with a preposition, or with δυς and ευ before a mutable vowel; as, καταγιγνώσκω, I determine, κατιγιγνώσκον, δυσχερίζω, I am chagrined, δυσχερίζον; ευεργετίω, I act well, ευεργετίον. Except a few, as, ἀμφισβητέω, I hesitate, ἀμφισβητέον, &c.

Other verbs have the augment in the beginning; as, φιλοσοφίω, I philosophize, ἐφιλοσόφειον. Some, however, are augmented both at the beginning and in the middle; as, ἀνέρθω, I rise, ἠνέρθουν, &c. a few sometimes in the beginning, and sometimes in the middle, as, ἀνοίγω, I open, ἠνοιξα, and ἀνέωξα, &c.



## FIRST FUTURE.

The first future is formed from the present by changing the last syllable in the	}	1st conj. into $\psi\omega$ ; as, $\tauυπ\tau\omega$ , $\tauυψ\omega$ .
		2d into $\xi\omega$ ; as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ , $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ .
		3d into $\sigma\omega$ ; as, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$ , $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ .
		4th $\omega$ is circumflexed and the penultimate is shortened; as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , I judge, $\kappa\rho\iota\nu\tilde{\omega}$ .

Many verbs in  $\zeta\omega$  form their future and perfect, and the other tenses which arise from them, according to the form of the second conjugation in  $\xi\omega$  and  $\chi\alpha$ ; as,  $\epsilon\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ , I establish,  $\epsilon\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha$ , &c.

Some have  $\xi\omega$  and  $\sigma\omega$ ; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\pi\alpha\zeta\omega$ , I seize, &c.

Two have  $\gamma\zeta\omega$ ; viz.  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\zeta\omega$ , I cry out,  $\pi\lambda\alpha\zeta\omega$ ,\* I disturb.

Some also in  $\sigma\omega$ , form their tenses according to the form of the third conjugation; as,  $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$ , I perform,  $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$ , &c.

The penultimate of the first future of the fourth conjugation is shortened, either by rejecting the second consonant, as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ , I cut,  $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$ , or the second vowel of the diphthong; as,  $\phi\alpha\iota\omega$ , I shine,  $\phi\alpha\iota\tilde{\omega}$ ; or by shortening the doubtful; as,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ,  $\kappa\rho\iota\nu\tilde{\omega}$ .

Some verbs in this tense draw back the aspirate of the theme; as,  $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$  from  $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ , I nourish,  $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$  from  $\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$ , I run,  $\theta\rho\psi\omega$  from  $\tau\rho\psi\omega$ , I inflame, and  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$  from  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ .  $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$ , I burn, makes  $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$ , and  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ , I weep,  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$ .

## THE FIRST INDEFINITE,

Is formed from the first future, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\alpha$ ; and prefixing the augment; as,  $\tauυψ\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tauυψ\alpha$ .

Five verbs do not take the characteristic of the first future in this tense; which are,  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\nu\epsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$ .

The penultimate of the first indefinite is always long, whence in the fourth conjugation,  $\alpha$  is changed into  $\eta$ , (i, if it has been dropped in the future, is here subscribed) and  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as,  $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$ ,  $\phi\alpha\iota\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\eta\alpha$ ,  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$ ,  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$ .

\*  $\Sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\xi\omega$  et  $\gamma\zeta\omega$ .

## THE PRETERPERFECT,

Is formed from the first future by changing in the

{ 1st conjugation 2d 3d 4th but $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ future takes $\eta$ be- fore $\kappa\alpha$ ; *	$\psi\omega$ into $\phi\alpha$ $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$ $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$ $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\kappa\alpha$	} and pre- fixing the augment; as, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$ , $\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\alpha\phi\alpha$ .—
	} But if a	
	verb begins with a simple consonant or mute† before a	
	liquid, the first consonant is repeated before $\epsilon$ ; as, $\tau\upsilon\psi\omega$ ,	
	$\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ , $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$ , $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\epsilon\phi\alpha$ .	

In every reduplication a tenuis is put for an aspirate; as,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ , I explain,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\kappa\alpha$ . The same happens to every syllable, as often as the syllable next following begins with an aspirate; as,  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$ , I shall inter,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\phi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\phi\omega$ .

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change  $\epsilon$  of the future into  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\omega$ , I shall send,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ . But  $\epsilon$  of the future in  $\mu\omega$  is retained; as,  $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$ , I shall assign,  $\tau\epsilon\acute{\nu}\epsilon\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

Dissyllables in  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\upsilon\omega$ , lose  $\nu$  of the future in the perfect; as,  $\kappa\rho\epsilon\iota\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ . Others change  $\nu$  into  $\gamma$ , as,  $\phi\alpha\acute{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ .†

Perfect tenses in  $\eta\kappa\alpha$  often lose the first vowel of the theme; as,  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ , (from  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ , I weary)  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\kappa\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

## THE PLUPERFECT,

Is formed from the perfect by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , and prefixing  $\epsilon$ , if the verb begins with a consonant; as,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

## THE SECOND INDEFINITE,

Is often the same as the imperfect; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ .

The penultimate of the second indefinite, when it consists of more than two syllables, is short in the following cases:

1. A penultimate, long by position, is thus shortened.

\* Also  $\mu\epsilon\omega$  and  $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ , which are more frequently contracted.

† Except  $\gamma\upsilon$  which only takes  $\epsilon$ . But  $\mu\upsilon$  repeats  $\mu$ . So  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , and the obsolete words  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$ , repeat the first consonant. A few either prefix or neglect it.

‡ But  $\nu$  is changed into  $\gamma$  before  $\kappa\alpha$ , in  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\upsilon\nu\omega$ .

Verbs which have the penultimate long by the use of *κλ, λλ, μν, πλ*, reject the latter consonant; as, *τυπῖω, ἔτυπον. ἔτυποι*.

Some for *π*, the smooth consonant of the theme, assume, 1. the middle *β*, as, *ἔβλαβον. ἔκρυβον*, from *βλαπῖω*, I injure, *κρυπῖω*, I conceal, &c. 2. the aspirate *φ*; as, *ἤφον, ἔβαφον*, from *ἀπῖω*, I annex, *βαπῖω*, I immerse, &c.

Verbs in *ζω, σσω, or τῖω*, if they form the first future in *ξω*, have the second indefinite in *γον*;<sup>\*</sup> as, *τατῖω*, I appoint, or, *τασσω. ταξω ἔταγον*; but *σω* is changed into *δον*; as, *φραζῖω, φρασῶ. ἔφραδον*.

2. When the penultimate is naturally long, it is shortened by changing *η, ω. αι, αυ*, into *α*; as, *λήθω*, I hide, *ἔλαθον*. [So also *ε*; as, *τρέπω*, I turn, *ἔτραπον*.†] *ευ* is changed into *υ*; as, *φεύγω*, I fly, *ἔφυγον*; *υ* into *ο*; as, *ἀκούω*, I hear, *ἤκουσεν*; *ι* into *ι*; as, *λείπω*, I faint, *ἔλιπον*. But in the fourth conjugation, dissyllables change *ι* into *α*; as, *σπείρω*, I scatter, *ἔσπαρον*; and trisyllables, *ι* into *ε*; as, *ὀφείλω*, I owe, *ὠφείλον*.

(Other second indefinites of more than two syllables retain the consonants, and circumflex verbs even the vowels of the theme; as, *τέρπω*, I delight, *ἔταρπον, δαπνῖω*, I give a sound, *ἔδαπον*.

Verbs ending in *ω* pure, for the most part, want the second future, second indefinite, and perfect middle. Also many others; as, *λήγω*, I cease, &c. especially polysyllables in *ζω* and *σσω*, as, *φροντίζω*, I devise, *φυλάσσω*, I detain.

#### THE SECOND FUTURE.

The second future is formed from the second indefinite, by changing *ον* into *ῶ* circumflexed, and casting off the augment; as, *ἔτυπον, τυπῶ*.

The rest of the moods, with their tenses, are formed from the indicative, each tense from the tense of its own name.

To the third person of verbs ending in *ι* or *ε*, *ν* is added, if a vowel follows; and, with the poets, sometimes before a consonant.

<sup>\*</sup> So *εσφυγον, εψυγν*, from *σφυχω, ψυχω*.

† Except *ελεγον, εβλεπον, εφλεγον, ετεκον, ηγελον*.

The second and third persons singular, in the subjunctive mood of every active verb, and second person singular of the tenses in *μαι*, have *ι* written under their finals *α*, *η*, *ω*. The same vowels before *μην*, have *ι* subscribed in the perfect optative passive, and retain it through all numbers and persons; as, *βεβόημην*.

### THE IRREGULAR VERB Εἰμι,\* SUM, I AM.

#### Indicative.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Pres.</i> εἰμι. εἶς or εἴ, εἶ	ἑσόν, ἑσόν	ἑσμέν, ἑστε, εἰσι.
<i>Imp.</i> ἦν. ἦς, ἦ. ἦν. Att.	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
<i>Plup.</i> ἦμην ἦσο, ἦτο†	ἦμιθον, ἦσθον. ἦσθην	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.
<i>Fut.‡</i> ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσται	ἔσομεθον ἔσισθον σθον	ἔομεθα, ἔσθε, οὔτιαι.

#### Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i> ἴσθι ἴσθι or ἴσω, ἴσω	ἔσθον, ἔσθον	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.
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#### Optative.

<i>Pres.</i> εἴην, εἴης, εἴη	εἴητον, εἴητην	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν
<i>Fut.</i> ἔσοίμην, ἔσοιο. ἔσοιτο, ἔσοιμιθον, ἔσοισθον, ἔσοισθην, ἔσοιμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσοιντο.		

#### Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i> ᾗ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗτον, ᾗτην	ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.
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#### Infinitive.

#### Participles.

<i>Pres.</i> εἶναι. <i>Fut.</i> ἔστωθαι	<i>Pres.</i> ὄν, ἔσα, ὄν. <i>Fut.</i> ἐσόμενος.
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### GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
<i>Pres.</i> εἰμι	{ ἴσθι or ἔσθι, ἔσω	εἴην	ᾗ	εἶναι	ὄν.
<i>Imp.</i> ἦν					
<i>Fut.</i> ἔσομαι		ἔσοίμην	ἔσωμαι	ἔστωθαι	ἐσόμενος.
<i>Plup.</i> ἦμην					

\* Εἰμι is derived from the obsolete *εῷ*; hence through the first future middle in all the persons and modes the declension is regular, as, *ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἐσέσθαι, ἐσόμενος*.

† This tense is properly the imperfect of the middle voice.

‡ Greek verbs in the optative and subjunctive passive have rarely any perfect or pluperfect tense, but what is supplied from some of the forms of *εἰμι* with a participle.

## Εἶμι, ΕΟ, ΙΒΟ, Ι GO, Ι WILL GO

Ind. Pres. εἶμι, εἶς or εἷ, εἶσι, D. ἴτον, ἴτον, P. ἴμιν, ἴτε, ἴσι [ & ἴσι. ]

Imp. ἕν. εἶς, εἷ, D. ἴτον, ἴτην, P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.

Perf. Act. εἶκα. Indef. εἶσα is out of use; from whence εἶσαν, ἥσαν.

Indef. 2. ἴον, which runs through all the moods.

Perf. Mid. εἶα, from whence ἦα, ἦα, Indef. &c.

Plup. ἦιν, Fut. εἶσομαι.

Imperat. Pres. ἴθι or ἔ, ἴτω, D. ἴτον, ἴτων, P. ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

Inf. ἵναι or ἰναι, and ἰμαί in comp.

\* Εἶμι, I am, is commonly called a substantive verb, and εἶμι, I go, a verb of gesture. The last of these distinctions is applied to the verbs, ἴημι, I send away; ἦμαι, I sit; κεῖμαι, I lie down. In the present and imperfect tenses of the indicative, they are thus declined:

## Present Tense.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
Ἰημι	ἴης	ἴησι	ἴτον	ἴτον		ἴμιν	ἴτε	ἴσι
ἦμαι	ἦσαι	ἦται	ἦμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦνται
Κεῖμαι	-σαι	-ται	-μεθον	-σθον	-σθον	-μεθα	-σθε	-νται

## Imperfect Tense.

ἴην	ἴης	ἴη	ἴτον	ἴτην		ἴμιν	ἴτε	ἴσι
ἦμεν	ἦσαν	ἦτων	ἦμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦντο
ἔκει-μεν	-σαν	-των	-μεθον	-σθον	-σθον	-μεθα	-σθε	-ντο

## Infinitive Present.

ἵεναι, (Indef. 2. ἰναι) ἦσθαι, κεῖσθαι.

# FORM OF THE BARYTON VERBS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres.	τύπτ	-ομαι	-η	-εται	-όμενον	-εσθον	-όμεθα	-εσθις	-ονται
Imperf.	τύπυτ	-όμεν	-ε	-ετο	-όμενον	-εσθην	-όμεθα	-εσθις	-οντο
Perfect.	τίτυ	-μμαι	-ψαι	-πται	-μμεσθον	-φθον	-μμεσθα	-φθς	-μμένοι εσι
Pluperf.	ίτυ	-μεμην	-ψο	-πτο	-μμεσθον	-φθην	-μμεσθα	-φθς	-μμένοι ησαν.
Paulo p. fu.	τίτυλ	-ομαι	-η	-εται	-όμενον	-εσθον	-όμεθα	-εσθις	-ονται
Indef. 1.	ίτυφθ	-ην	-ης	-η	-ητον	-ήτην	-ημεν	-ητις	-ησαν
So Indef. 2. <i>τύπυτ-ης, &amp;c. Fut. 1. τυφθ-ήσονται. Fut. 2. τυπ-ήσονται, as the paulo-post-fut.</i>									
Imper. Pres.	τύπτ	-ε	-έσθω	-εσθον	-εσθον	-	-	-εσθις	-εσθισσαν
Perfect.	τίτυ	-ψο	-φθω	-φθον	-φθον	-	-	-φθς	-φθισσαν
Indef. 1.	τυφθ	-ητι	-ήτω	-ήτων	-ήτων	-	-	-ητις	-ήτισσαν
Indef. 2.	τυπ	-ηδι	-ήτω	-ήτων	-ήτων	-	-	-ητις	-ήτισσαν
Optat. Pres.	τύπτ	-οίμην	-οιο	-οίτο	-οίμεσθον	-οισθην	-οίμεθα	-οισθις	-οιστο
Perfect.	τίτυμε	-ίνοσ ἤην	-ης	-η	-ένω	εήτων	-ένοι εί-ημεν	-ητις	-ησαν
Paulo-p. fu.	τίτυλ	-οίμην	-οιο	-οίτο	-οίμεσθον	-οισθην	-οίμεθα	-οισθις	-οιστο
Indef. 1.	τυφθ	-ειην	-ειης	-είη	-εήτων	-εήτην	-εήμεν	-εήτις	-εήσαν
So Indef. 2. <i>τυπ-είην. Fut. 1. τυφθ-ησόμεν and Fut. 2. τυπ-ησόμεν, as the paulo-post-fut.</i>									
Subjun. Pres.	τύπτ	-ωμαι	-ῃ	-ηται	-όμεσθον	-εσθον	-όμεθα	-εσθις	-ωνται
Perfect.	τίτυμε	-ένθω	-ῃς	-ῃ	-ήτων	-ήτων	-ένοι ὤμεν	-ῃτις	-ῃσι
Indef. 1.	τυφθ	-ῶ	-ῃς	-ῃ	-ήτων	-ήτων	-ῶμεν	-ῃτις	-ῃσι
Indef. 2.	τυπ	-ῶ	-ῃς	-ῃ, &c.	-ήτων	-ήτων	-ῶμεν	-ῃτις	-ῃσι

\* Of the persons of the perfect and pluperfect tenses, see rule, p. 32, 33.

Infinitive Pres. τυπτ -εσθαι. Perfect τετυφθ -αι.

Paulo post future τετυψ -εσθαι.

Indef. 1. τυφθ } ἦναι

Indef. 2. τυπ }

Fut. 1. τυφθ } ἡσισθαι

Fut. 2. τυπ }

### Participles.

Pres. τυπτόμε-

Perf. τετυμμέ-

Paulo post fut. τετυψόμε-

Fut. 1. τυφθ-ησόμε-

Fut. 2. τυπ-ησόμε-

Indef. 1. τυφθ }

Indef. 2. τυπ }

### GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infim.
Pres.	τυπτ -ομαι	ϋ	είμην	ωμαι	εσθαι
Imperf.	ἔτυπτ -όμεν				
Perf.	τετυ -μεμαι	ψο	μμενός εἴην	μμενός ω	φθαι
Pluperf.	ἔτετύ -μεμεν				
Pau. p. fu.	τετύψ -ομαι		είμην		εσθαι
Indef. 1.	*ἔτυφ -θην	θητι	θείην	θω	θῆναι
Fut. 1.	τυφ -θήσομαι		θήσοιμην		θήσοσθαι
Indef. 2.	*ἔτυπ -ην	ηθι	είην	ω	ῆναι
Fut. 2.	τυπ -ησομαι		ησοιμην		ῆσοσθαι

Participle Pres. τυπτ-όμενος, perf. τετυ-μμένος, paulo p. f. τετυψ-όμενος, indef. 1. τυφθ-εις, fut. 1. τυφθ-ησόμενος, indef. 2. τυπ-εις, fut. 2. τυπ-ησόμενος.

### FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The present tense is formed from the present active, by changing ω into ομαι; as, τυπῶ, τυπῶμαι.

The imperfect is formed from the imperfect active, by changing ον into όμεν; as, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυπτόμεν.

The second indefinite is formed from the second indefinite active, by changing ον into ην; as, ἔτυπον, ἔτυπην.

\* The augment of the indefinites is applied only in the indicative.

The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The perfect is formed from the perfect active, by changing in the

First conj. $\phi\alpha$	}	pure into $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ , $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ .
		impure into $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$ , $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$ .
Second $\chi\alpha$	}	into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ , $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ .
		after $\gamma$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as, $\tilde{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\alpha$ , $\tilde{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ .
Third $\kappa\alpha$ into	}	$\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as, $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$ , $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .
		$\mu\alpha\iota$ when the penultimate of the perfect active is long, and the characteristic of the present is $\omega$ pure; as, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omega$ , I have washed, $\lambda\acute{\iota}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ .

In the fourth  $\kappa\omega$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\tilde{\eta}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\omega$ , I have sung,  $\tilde{\eta}\psi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Some verbs in  $\omega$  pure form the perfect,

1. In  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , when the penultimate is long: as,  $\tilde{\eta}\kappa\omega\kappa\alpha$ , I have heard,  $\tilde{\eta}\kappa\omega\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ . So  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\upsilon\omega$ , I command,  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ , I beat,  $\pi\alpha\iota\omega$ , I pay,  $\sigma\iota\omega$ , I shake, &c.

2. In  $\mu\alpha\iota$ , when the penultimate is short, or doubtful; as,  $\tilde{\eta}\rho\omega\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ . So  $\theta\upsilon\omega$ , I burn incense,  $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ , I release,  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , I see,  $\pi\iota\epsilon\rho\omega$ , I endeavour, &c.

3. In  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  and  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha$ , I have closed,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , and  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Dissyllables of the first conjugation, which have  $\tau\epsilon\iota$  in the penultimate, change  $\iota$  into  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$ , I turn,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ .

In the second and third conjugation the penultimate  $\epsilon\upsilon$  frequently rejects  $\epsilon$ ; as,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\phi\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Verbs in  $\alpha\iota\iota\omega$  and  $\upsilon\omega$  often form the perfect in  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\mu\iota\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$ , I defile,  $\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\omega$ , I pollute,  $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

#### THE PERSONS OF THE PERFECT.

The second person singular arises from the first, by changing the consonants which precede  $\alpha\iota$  into the characteristic of the first future active; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\iota$ . But  $\mu$  only is changed after the liquid of the theme; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha\iota$ . In the fourth conjugation,  $\mu$  is always changed into  $\sigma$ ; as,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\sigma\alpha\iota$ .



The third person singular arises from the second, by changing σ\* into τ; as, ἴσπαρσαι, ἴσπαρται.

The second and third persons dual, and second person plural, are formed from the third person singular, by changing the smooth mutes into the rough; as, τίτυπται, τίτυφθον, τίτυφθι σ is assumed before θ; as, κεκρι-ται, σθον.

The third person plural is formed from the third person singular, ending in ται pure, by receiving ν before ται; as, κέριται κέριται: but if the third person singular ends in ται impure, the third person plural is formed by its participle and the third person plural of the verb εἶμι; as, τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσι. In like manner after υ of a diphthong. After this rule, for the most part, the persons of the pluperfect are formed.

The imperative takes its second person singular from the second person singular of the indicative; and the other persons from the second person plural: from which also arises the perfect infinitive: as, τετυ-φθι, -φθαι.

The optative and subjunctive are more frequently formed by the participle, and εἶην, ᾧ: μαι pure of the indicative, is sometimes changed into μην in the optative; as, λέλυμαι, λελυμένος εἶην, and λελυμην. But α, ε, ο take ι before μην in the optative, and in the subjunctive they change the short vowel into ω; as, ἔκταμαι, ἐκταίμην, ἐκτώμαι.

The other tenses of the passive voice are formed from the perfect passive.

The *pluperfect* is formed from the first person singular, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing ε, if it begins with a consonant; as, τετυμμαι, ἐτετυμμην.

The *plauso-post-future* is formed from the second person singular, by placing ομ before αι; as, τετυψαι, τετυψομαι.

The *first indefinite* is formed from the third person singular, by changing ται into θην; as, ἤκασται, ἤκασθην κ and π before ται into their rough mutes; ἄρυκται, ἄρυχθην. The repeated consonant is cast off; as, τετυπται, ἐτυφθην.

Ἐμνήσθην and ἐβρώσθην assume, and ἐσωσθην rejects σ, in the penultimate. In some it changes η into ε; in others it retains both; as, ἐβρώσθην and ἐβρωσθην.

\* In third persons from σμαι, σ is retained, τ being inserted; as πεφρασται.

Dissyllables of the first conjugation, which, in the perfect, had changed  $\epsilon$  into  $\alpha$ , here resume  $\epsilon$ ; as, ἔγραπται, ἐξέφθην and those which had rejected  $\nu$ , here, according to the poets, resume it; as, ἐκλίθην for ἐκλίθην.

The *first future* is formed from the first indefinite, by changing  $\nu$  into  $\sigmaομαι$ , and removing the augment; as, ἔτυφθην, τυφθήσομαι. It is sometimes found in the subjunctive.\*

## MIDDLE VOICE.

### GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.		Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Partic.
Pres.	τυπῖ	-ομαι	ε	οίμην	ομαι	ισθαι	όμεν
Imperf.	ἔτυπῖ	-όμεν					
Fut. 1.	τυψ	-ομαι		οίμην		ισθαι	όμεν
Indef. 1.	ἔτυψ	-αμην	αι	αίμην	ομαι	ασθαι	άμεν
Perf.	τετυπ	-α	ε	οίμι	ω	έναι	ώς
Pluperf.	ἔτετυπ	-ειν					
Indef. 2.	ἔλυπ	-όμεν	ε	οίμην	ομαι	ισθαι	όμεν
Fut. 2.	τυπ	ῆμαι		οίμην		ἴσθαι	ῆμεν

The tenses of the middle voice are declined like the forms of the active or passive voices, according to their terminations.

### FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The *present* and *imperfect* are the same as in the passive voice.

The *first future* is formed from the first future active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\sigmaομαι$ ; as, τυψω, τυψομαι. But in the fourth conjugation into ῆμαι; as, σπινῶ, σπινῆμαι.

The *first indefinite* is formed from the first indefinite active, by adding  $μην$ ; as, ἔτυψα, ἔτυψαμην, which is thus varied:

Indic. S. ἔτυψ -άμην, '-ω, '-ατο, D. -άμεθον, '-ασθον, άσθην, P. -άμεθα, '-ασθι, '-αυτο.

Imperat. S. τυψ -αι, άσθω, D. -ασθον, άσθων, P. -ασθι, -άσθωνσιν.

Optat. S. τυψ -αίμην, '-αιο, '-αιτο, D. -αίμεθον, '-αισθον, -αίσθην, P. -αίμεθα, '-αισθι, '-αιυτο.

\* Very rarely in the imperative; as, ἐπιβησω, Π. Δ.

The *perfect* is formed from the perfect active, by assuming the characteristic of the second indefinite in the place of its own; as, *τετυφα, τετυπα*.

Verbs ending in *ω* pure, only reject *κ*; as, *λελυκα, λελυα*, from *λυω*, to unloose.

*Ει* of every future is changed into *οι*; as, *πισω, πιποιθα*: *ς* in the penultimate of futures of two syllables is changed into *ο*; as, *σπειρω, ἵσπορα*: perfect tenses active in *ηκα* reject *ηκ*; as, *τετιμηκα, τετομα*. The penultimate *αι* of the present active, is changed into *η*; as, *φαίνω, πιφηνα*. In like manner *α* in these verbs *θαλλω*, I flourish, *τιθηλα, κλαζω*, I cry out, *κεκληγα*.\*

The *pluperfect* is formed from the perfect, as in the active voice: as, *τέτυπα, έτιτυπειν*.

The *second indefinite* is formed from the second indefinite active, by changing *ον* into *υμην*; as, *έτυπον, έτυπόμην*.

The *second future* is formed from the second future active, by changing *ω* into *υμαι*; as, *τυπω, τυπέμαι*.†

Sing. *τυπέμαι, τυπή, τυπιῖται*, D. *τυπέμεθον, τυπέισθον, τυπιῖσθον*, P. *τυπέμεθα, τυπέισθε, τυπένται*.

After this manner, the first future of the fourth conjugation is formed and varied.

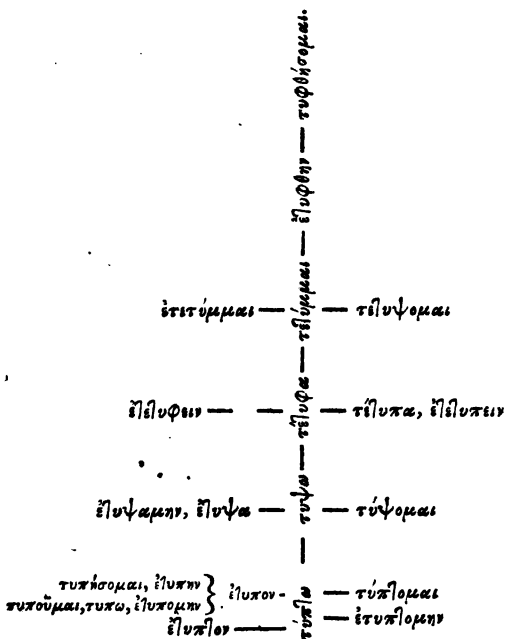
Some verbs signify actively through all the voices; as, *δύω*, I invest, *ἵσημι*, I know.

Some active verbs, in certain tenses, are used as neuter or passive verbs; as, *ἵσημι*, I appoint; *ἔστηκα* and *ἔστην*, I have stood; *ἐρείπων*, I overturn, *ἤριπον*, I have fallen. On the contrary, some passive and neuter verbs, in certain tenses, are used actively; as, *πιποιημαι*, I have made, *ζήσω*, I will quicken.

Middle verbs, for the most part, are to be taken actively, especially in the future and first indefinite. Deponents also are taken actively in all tenses of the passive voice, except the first indefinite.

\* But *α* is sometimes preserved, especially when the change would make the perfect middle the same as the first indefinite active; as, *ἔψαλα*.

† *Εδω, πιω*, and *φαγω* do not take the circumflex on the second future; as, *ἰδομαι, ἰδισαι, ἰδεται*.



### A GREEK τύπω TREE.

Let the pupil write other verbs in the same way. For example, let him display *τίεπω, λείβω, γράφω*, in the first conjugation; *πλέκω, λέγω, βρέχω, ὀρεσσω*, in the second; *ἀνύω, σπεύδω, πείθω, φεράζω, τίω*, in the third, and *ψάλλω, ἵκνω, φαίνω, σπείρω, τίμιω*, in the fourth. Such exercises insure a competent acquaintance with a Greek verb.

### OF THE DEPONENT VERB.

The Dependent Verb, or that which wants the active voice, forms certain tenses after the manner of the passive voice; others, after the manner of the middle. For example,

Indic. Pres. *δεχομαι*, I receive, Imperf. *ἐδεχόμεην*, Fut. 1. of the middle form, *δεξομαι*, Indef. 1. *ἐδεξαμην*, Perfect, of the passive form, *δεδιγμαι*, Pluperfect, *ἐδεδιγμην*, Paulopost-fut. *δεδιξομαι*, Indef. 1. *ἰδεχθην*, Fut. 1. *δεχθήσομαι*.

Some have a second indefinite of a middle form; as, *πειθομαι*, *ἐπειθόμεην*.

Verbs, according to their voices, are thus conjugated:

Act.	<i>τιπῶ</i>	Fut. 1. <i>τυψω</i>	Perf. <i>τιτυφα</i> .
Pass.	<i>τυπτομαι</i>	Perf. <i>τιτυμμαι</i>	Ind. 2. <i>ἔτυπην</i> .
Mid.	<i>τυπτομαι</i>	Fut. 1. <i>τυψομαι</i>	Perf. <i>τιτυπα</i>
Dep.	<i>δεχομαι</i>	Fut. 1. <i>δεξομαι</i>	Perf. <i>δεδιγμαι</i> .

### CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs of the third conjugation of barytons, in *-αω*, *-εω*, *-οω*, suffer contraction in the present and imperfect tenses; in the others they do not vary from the common forms.

### CHARACTERISTICS.

	PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
Inconj.	1. <i>-αω τιμάω</i> , I honour,	1. <i>ήσω τιμήσω</i>	1. <i>ἤκα τέτιμήκα.</i>
	2. <i>-εω φιλέω</i> , I love,	2. <i>ήσω φιλήσω</i>	2. <i>ἤκα πεφίληκα.</i>
	3. <i>-όω χρυσόω</i> , I gild,	3. <i>άσω, χρυσάσω, ωκα πεχρυσάωκα.</i>	

### MANNER OF CONTRACTING.

#### IN THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

If *ο* or *ω* follow *α*, the contraction is *α*.

If any other vowel or diphthong follows *α*, the contraction is *α*.

#### IN THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

*Εε* is contracted into *ει*; *εο* into *υ*.

If a long vowel, or diphthong, follows *ε*, the contraction is made by dropping *ε*. But dissyllables of the second conjugation admit only the contraction in *ει*: other terminations are not contracted; as, *πλεω*, I sail, *πλείεις*, *πλείς*; also certain compounds.

#### IN THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

If *ω* or *η* follow *ο*, the contraction is *ω*. If *ι*, *ο*, or *υ* follow *ο*, the contraction is *υ*. If any other vowel or diphthong follow *ο*, the contraction is *οι*; as, *χρυσ*, *-όη*, *-οῖ*: except in the infinitive *είναι* is contracted into *εν*; as, *χρυσόειν*, *χρυσέν*.

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

Through all the voices the formation is the same as the formation of baryton verbs; but the first future requires a long vowel before *σω*. Except that,

In the first conjugation, verbs which have *ι* or *ι*, also trisyllables which have *λ* or *ρ* pure, before *αω*, and dissyllables that have *λ* or *ρ* before *αω*, although a consonant precedes, form the future in *ασω*, and perfect in *ακα*; as, *ἰάω*, I permit, *ἰάσω*, *εἶακα*, *γέλαω*, I laugh, *-ασω*, *-ακα*, *χλαω*, I dash, *-ασω*, *-ακα*. To this class add, *δικαω*, I vindicate, *διψαω*, I seek, &c. Also, those futures which verbs in *-αινω* or *-ασκω* make; as, *πιταω*, I open, *πιταινω*, I unfold, *δραω*, I act, *διδρασκω*, I fly, &c.

Some have *-ασω* and *-ήσω*, especially among the poets.

Sometimes *κ* is rejected from the perfect, and the penultimate is shortened; as, *γίγηκα*, *γίγμα*. The same happens in verbs in *μι*; as, *ἔτηκα*, *ἔτα*; from whence the participles most in use are, *γεγαώς*, born, *γεγώς*, *ἔταως*, *ἔως*.

The perfect of the first conjugation, *κ* being omitted, forms a contracted participle, which is thus varied:

N. *γγ-αώς*, *-ώς*, *-αυῖα*, *-ῶσα*, *-αός*, *-ός*, G. *αότ*, *-ῶτ*, *-αυίας*, *-ώσης*, *-αότ*, *-ῶτ*, &c.

In the second conjugation, some verbs form the future in *-ισω*, and perfect in *-εκα*; as, *τελειω*, I perfect, &c. likewise those futures which verbs in *-εινω* or *-εσκω* make. Some have *-ισω* and *-εκα*, *ήσω* and *ηκα*, especially among the poets; as, *κορβω*, I cleanse, and *καλιω*, I call, *καλησω*, *κεκληκα*. Dissyllables in *ω* form the future in *-ευσω*, and perfect in *-ευκα*; as, *χεω*, I pour, *πλειω*, I sail, except *δω*, I bind, *δησω*.

In the third conjugation, primitive verbs in *ω*, unless they become verbs in *ωμι*, or arise from a noun, form the future and perfect by the penultimate *ο*; as, *ἀρῶ*, I plough, *οἰώω*, I unite, &c.

The *second indefinite* is formed from the imperfect, by rejecting the vowel before *ον*; as, *ἐτίμαον*, *ἔτιμον*, *ἐφίλειον*, *ἔφιλον*.

The *second future* is formed like the second future of the barytons. Each of these is found only among verbs which are contracted in *ω* impure, particularly\* those of the second conjugation.

\* And those from themes rarely used.



## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indicat	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infi.
Pres.	τιμ-άω ᾧ	ᾷε ᾶ	ᾶοιμι ᾶμι	ᾶω ᾶ	ᾶιν ᾶν
Imperf.	ἔτιμ-αιον ὦν				
Fut. 1.	τιμ-ήσω		ήσοιμι		ήσειν
Ind. 1.	ἔτιμ-ήσῃ	ήσῃ	ήσαιμι	ήσῃ	ήσαι
Perf.	τέτιμ-ηκα	ηκα	ήκοιμι	ήκῃ	ηκέναι
Pluperf.	ἔτετιμ-ήκειν				
Ind. 2.	ἔτιμ-ον	ᾷ	οἶμι	ᾷ	ᾶν
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ᾶ		οἶμι		ᾶν
Partic. Pres.	τιμ-άων ᾶν.				
Fut. 1.	τιμ-ήσων.				
Ind. 1.	τιμ-ήσῃς.				
Perf.	τετιμ-ηκώς.				
Ind. 2.	τιμ-ᾶν.				
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ᾶν.				

	Indicat.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infi.
Pres.	φιλ-ίω ᾧ	ᾷε εἰ	ᾶοιμι οἶμι	ᾶω ᾶ	ᾶιν ᾶν
Imperf.	ἔφιλ-ιον ᾶν				
Fut. 1.	φιλ-ήσω		ήσοιμι		ήσειν
Ind. 1.	ἔφιλ-ήσῃ	ήσῃ	ήσαιμι	ήσῃ	ήσαι
Perf.	πιφίλ-ηκα	ηκα	ήκοιμι	ήκῃ	ηκέναι
Pluperf.	ἔπιφιλ-ήκειν				
Ind. 2.	ἔφιλ-ον	ᾷ	οἶμι	ᾷ	ᾶν
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ᾶ		οἶμι		ᾶν
Partic. Pres.	φιλ-ίων ᾶν.				
Fut. 1.	φιλ-ήσων.				
Ind. 1.	φιλ-ήσῃς.				
Perf.	πιφίλ-ηκώς.				
Ind. 2.	φιλ-ᾶν.				
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ᾶν.				

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infi.
Pres.	χευσ-ίω ᾧ	ᾷε ῥ	ᾶοιμι ᾶμι	ᾶω ᾶ	ᾶιν ᾶν
Imperf.	ἔχευσ-ιον ᾶν				
Fut. 1.	χευσ-άσω		άσοιμι		άσειν
Ind. 1.	ἔχευσ-άσῃ	άσῃ	άσαιμι	άσῃ	άσαι
Perf.	κεχευσ-ηκα	ηκα	άκοιμι	άκῃ	ηκέναι
Pluperf.	ἔκεχευσ-ηκειν				
Partic. Pres.	χευσ-όνων, ᾶν.				
Fut. 1.	χευσ-άσων.				
Ind. 1.	χευσ-άσῃς.				
Perf.	κεχευσ-ηκώς.				





## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.
Pres.	τιμ-αό ᾧ μαι	αέ ᾧ μοί ᾧ μην		άω ᾧ μαι	άι ᾧ σθαι
Imperf.	ἔτιμ-αό ᾧ μην				
Perf.	τετίμ-ημαι	ησο	ημην	ᾧ μαι	ἦσθαι
Plup.	ἔτετιμ-ήμην				
Pau. p. fu.	τετιμ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ἦσισθαι
Indef. 1.	ἔτιμ-ήθην	ηθηί	ηθείην	ηθῶ	ηθῆναι
Fut. 1.	τιμ-ηθήσομαι		ηθησοίμην		ηθήσισθαι
Indef. 2.	ἔτιμ-ην	ηθι	είην	ᾧ	ἦναι
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ἦσισθαι
Partic. Pres.	τιμ-αό ᾧ -μεν				
Perf.	τετιμ-ημέν				
Pau. p. fut.	τετιμ-ησόμεν				
Ind. 1.	τίμ-ηθεις				
Fut. 1.	τιμ-ηθησόμεν				
Ind. 2.	τιμ-εις				
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ησόμεν				

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.
Pres.	φιλ-ίο ᾧ μαι	ές ᾧ μοί οἱ μην		έω ᾧ μαι	έι εἰ σθαι
Imperf.	ἔφιλ-ίο ᾧ μην				
Perf.	πεφίλ-ημαι	ησο	ἦμην	ᾧ μαι	ἦσθαι
Plup.	ἔπεφιλ-ήμην				
Pau. p. fu.	πεφιλ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ἦσισθαι
Indef. 1.	ἔφιλ-ήθην	ήθηί	ηθειην	ηθῶ	ηθῆναι
Fut. 1.	φιλ-ηθήσομαι		ηθησοίμην		ηθήσισθαι
Indef. 2.	ἔφιλ-ην	ηθι	είην	ᾧ	ἦναι
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ἦσισθαι
Partic. Pres.	φιλ-ίο ᾧ -μεν				
Perf.	πεφιλ-ημέν				
Pau. p. fut.	πεφιλ-ησόμεν				
Ind. 1.	φιλ-ηθεις				
Fut. 1.	φιλ-ηθησόμεν				
Ind. 2.	φιλ-εις				
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ησόμεν				

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.
Pres.	χερσ-όο ᾧ μαι	όε ᾧ μοί οἱ μην		όω ᾧ μαι	όι ᾧ σθαι
Imperf.	ἔχερσ-όο ᾧ μην				
Perf.	κειχερσ-ωμαι	ωσο	ωμην	ᾧ μαι	ωσθαι
Plup.	ἔκειχερσ-ωμην				
Pau. p. fu.	κειχερσ-ωσομαι		ωσοίμην		ωσισθαι
Indef. 1.	ἔχερσ-ώθην	ώθηί	ωθειην	ωθῶ	ωθῆναι
Futur. 1.	χερσ-ωθήσομαι		ωθησοίμην		ωθησισθαι
Partic. Pres.	χερσ-όο ᾧ -μεν				
Perf.	κειχερσ-ωμέν				
Pau. p. fu.	κειχερσ-ωσόμεν				
Ind. 1.	χερσ-ωθεις				
Fut. 1.	χερσ-ωθησόμεν				

# GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present and Imperfect are the same as in the Passive Voice.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.
1. Fut. 1.	τιμ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ήσοσθαι
Ind. 1.	ἔτιμ-ησάμην	ἦσαι	ησαιμην	ήσῳμαι	ήσασθαι
Perf.	τίτιμ-α	ἔ	οίμι	᾿ω	ἔναι
Pluperf.	ἔτιτιμ-ειν				
Ind. 2.	ἔτιμ-όμεν	᾿	οίμην	᾿αμαι	έσθαι
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ἔμμαι		οίμην		εἴσθαι
Partic. Fut. 1.	τιμ-ησόμενος.				
Ind. 1.	τιμ-ησάμενος.				
Perf.	τίτιμ-ός.				
Ind. 2.	τιμ-όμενος.				
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ἔμενος.				

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.
2. Fut. 1.	φιλ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ήσοσθαι
Ind. 1.	ἔφιλ-ησάμην	ἦσαι	ησαιμην	ήσῳμαι	ήσασθαι
Perf.	πίφιλ-α	ἔ	οίμι	᾿ω	ἔναι
Pluperf.	ἔπιφιλ-ειν				
Ind. 2.	ἔφιλ-όμεν	᾿	οίμην	᾿αμαι	έσθαι
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ἔμμαι		οίμην		εἴσθαι
Partic. Fut. 1.	φιλ-ησόμενος.				
Ind. 1.	φιλ-ησάμενος.				
Perf.	πιφιλ-ός.				
Ind. 2.	φιλ-όμενος.				
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ἔμενος.				

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.
3. Fut. 1.	χευσ-άσομαι		ωσοίμην		ώσοσθαι
Ind. 1.	ἔχευσ-ασάμην	᾿σαι	ωσαιμην	ωσῶμαι	ώσασθαι
Partic. Fut. 1.	χευσ-ασόμενος.				
Ind. 1.	χευσ-ασάμενος.				

A few of the first and second form, contracted into *υ* impure, have the perfect middle; but among the orators it is rarely used. But verbs of the third conjugation want the perfect middle, the second indefinite active, and the tenses which are formed from them.

## VERBS IN MI.

Certain obsolete verbs ending in *άω, έω, όω*, produce verbs in *μι*.

1. By changing, } In the last syllable *ω* into *μι*.

                          } In the penult, *α* or *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*.

2. By reduplication. The reduplication is either proper, when the first consonant of the theme is repeated with *ι*; as, *δω*, *δίδωμι*: or improper, that is,

with *ι* only pre- } *ς*, or two mutes; as, *ταω*, *ισημι*, *πιαω*,  
fixed, when a } *ιπ* *ιημι*; or with a vowel; as, *ἴω*, *ιημι*.

A letter is sometimes inserted after the reduplication; as, *πρίμπλημι*, *πρίμπρημι*.

Some of these verbs are also without a reduplication; as, *φημι*, &c.

The present, imperfect, and second indefinite of the verbs in *μι*, have a peculiar inflection: in the other tenses they are declined like other verbs in *ω* pure. In some, however, the middle letters are irregularly varied: for no verb in *μι* is regular in all its parts.

The cha- { 1 con. is *η* from *α* } before { *ισημι* fr. *τάω*, I stand  
racteris- { 2        *η* from *ε* }        { *τιθημι* fr. *θέω*, I place  
tic of the { 3        *ω* from *ο* } *μι*; as, { *διδωμι*, fr. *δδω*, I give

## FORM OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

### INDICATIVE.

Pres.	1.	<i>ἴς-ημι</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-ησι</i>	<i>-α</i>	{	<i>τον-τον</i>	{	<i>-α</i>	{	<i>-ᾶσθ</i>
	2.	<i>τίθ-ημι</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-ησι</i>	<i>-ε</i>				<i>-ε</i>		<i>μην-τε*</i> <i>-ῆσι</i>
	3.	<i>διδ-ωμι</i>	<i>-ως</i>	<i>-ωσι</i>	<i>-ο</i>				<i>-ο</i>		<i>-ῶσι</i>
Imp.	1.	<i>ἴς-ην</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-η</i>	<i>-α</i>	{	<i>-ά</i>	{	<i>-α</i>	{	<i>μην-τε</i> <i>-σαν</i>
	2.	<i>τίθ-ην</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-η</i>	<i>-ε</i>		<i>τον-έ</i>		<i>-ε</i>		
	3.	<i>ἰδιδ-ων</i>	<i>-ως</i>	<i>-ω</i>	<i>-ο</i>		<i>-ό</i>		<i>-ο</i>		
Ind. 2.	1.	<i>ἴς-ην</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-η</i>	<i>-η</i>	{	<i>-ή</i>	{	<i>-η</i>	{	<i>μην-τε</i> <i>-σαν</i>
	2.	<i>τίθ-ην</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-η</i>	<i>-ε</i>		<i>τον-έ</i>		<i>-ε</i>		
	3.	<i>ἰδιδ-ων</i>	<i>-ως</i>	<i>-ω</i>	<i>-ο</i>		<i>-ό</i>		<i>-ο</i>		

### IMPERATIVE.

Pres. { 1. *ἴς-αθι* *-ά* } *τω* *-τον-των* *τι* *-τωσαν*  
          { 2. *τίθ-ῆι* *-έ* }  
          { 3. *διδ-οθι* *-ό* }

Ind. 2. 1. *ς-ῆθι* *-ήτω*, &c. 2. *θ-ῆς* *-ίτω*, &c. 3. *δ†-ὀς* *-ότω*.

\* But *ἀημι* *ἀεισι*.

† The regular form is *ωθι*.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicat. Pres.	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.
	ἵ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	
Imperf.	τιθ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
	διδ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
	ἵ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
Imperat. Pres.	ἵ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
	τιθ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
	διδ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
Optat. Pres.	ἵ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
	τιθ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον
	διδ-μαι	ἴ-σαι	ἴ-ται	ἄμειον	ἄσθον	ἄμειον

So the Perfect 1. ἵ-μαι, -αι, &c. 2. ἴ-σαι, -αι, &c. 3. διδ-μαι, -αι, &c.

Subjunct. Pres. 1. ἵ-μαι, -αι, &c. 2. ἴ-σαι, -αι, &c. 3. διδ-μαι, -αι, &c.

So the Perfect. 1. ἵ-μαι, -αι, &c. 2. ἴ-σαι, -αι, &c. 3. διδ-μαι, -αι, &c.

Infinitive. 1. ἵ-σαι, -αι, &c. 2. ἴ-σαι, -αι, &c. 3. διδ-σαι, -αι, &c.

Particip. Pres. 1. ἵ-μαι, -αι, &c. 2. ἴ-μαι, -αι, &c. 3. διδ-μαι, -αι, &c.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Partic.
Pres.	ἴς-μαι	ασο	αίμην	ᾤμαι	ασθαι	άμεν
Imperf.	ἴς-αίμην					
Perf.	ἴς-μαι	ασο	αίμην	ᾤμαι	άσθαι	αμέν
Pluperf.	ἴς-αίμην					
Pau. p. f.	ἴς-άσομαι		ασοίμην		ασίσθαι	ασόμεν
Indef. 1.	ἴς-άδη	άθητι	αθείην	αθῶ	αθῆναι	αθείς
Fut. 1.	ἴ-αθήσομαι		αθήσοίμην		αθήσοσθαι	αθήσομεν
Pres.	τίθ-μαι	εσο	είμην	ᾔμαι	εσθαι	έμεν
Imperf.	τίθ-αίμην					
Perf.	τίθ-μαι	εσο	είμην	ᾔμαι	εσθαι	εμέν
Pluperf.	τίθ-αίμην					
Pau. p. f.	τίθ-έισομαι		εισοίμην		είσασθαι	εισόμεν
Indef. 1.	τίθ-είην	έθητι	εθείην	εθῶ	εθῆναι	εθείς
Fut. 1.	τίθ-ήσομαι		εθήσοίμην		εθήσοσθαι	εθήσομεν
* Regular -μαι -ίμην -ισομαι.						
Pres.	διδ-ομαι	οσο	οίμην	ομαι	οσθαι	όμεν
Imperf.	διδ-οίμην					
Perf.	διδ-ομαι	οσο	οίμην	ομαι	όσθαι	ομέν
Pluperf.	διδ-οίμην					
Pau. p. f.	διδ-όσομαι		οσοίμην		όσασθαι	οσόμεν
Indef. 1.	διδ-όδη	όθητι	οθείην	οθῶ	οθῆναι	οθείς
Fut. 1.	διδ-ήσομαι		οθήσοίμην		οθήσοσθαι	οθήσομεν

## FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present is formed from the present active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and the long penultimate into its short vowel; as, ἴστημι, ἴσταμαι, τίθημι, τιθεμαι, &c. Except ἄημαι and a few others.

The rest of the tenses are formed after the manner of the barytons. The perfect has the penultimate short, except τίθημαι, βασι. which however is shortened in the first indefinite, ἐτίθη.

\* Verbs in *μι*, for the most part, want the second future, active, perfect, middle, and second indefinite passive.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

- Indic. { 1. ἰσ-άμεν -ασο or α; &c. as, ἰσάμεν.  
 Ind. 2. { 2. ἰθ-ίμεν -ισο or υ, &c. as, ἰτιθίμεν.  
 3. ἰθ-όμεν -οσο or υ, &c. as, ἰθιθόμεν.  
 Imperat. Ind. 2. 1. σ-άσο, as, ἰσασο. 2. θ-έσο or θῦ, as, τιθισο. 3. θ-έσο or θῦ, as, θιθισο.  
 Optat. Ind. 2. 1. σ-αίμεν, as, ἰσαίμεν. 2. θ-είμεν,\* as, τιθείμεν.  
 3. θ-οίμεν, as, θιθ-οίμεν.  
 So in the Subjunct. Ind. 2. 1. σωμαί. 2. θομαι. 3. θυμαι, &c.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect are the same as in the Passive Voice.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Partic.
1 {	Fut. 1. ἰσ-ήσομαι		ἡσοίμεν		ἡσσεσθαι	ἡσόμενος
	Ind. 1. ἰσ-ησάμεν	ἦσαι	ἡσαιμεν	ἡσώμεαι	ἡσασσθαι	ἡσάμενος
	Ind. 2. ἰσ-άμεν	άσο	αίμεν	ᾶμαι	άσθαι	άμενος
2 {	Fut. 1. θ-ήσομαι		θησοίμεν		θησσεσθαι	θησόμενος
	Ind. 1. ἰθ*ησάμεν	not used further. * Reg. ἡσάμεν			ἡσασθαι	ἡσάμενος
	Ind. 2. ἰθ-ίμεν	έσο	είμεν	ῖμαι	έσθαι	έμενος
3 {	Fut. 1. θ-ασομαι		θασοίμεν		θασσεσθαι	θασόμενος
	Ind. 1. ἰθ†ησάμεν	not used further. † Reg. ἡσάμεν.			ἡσασθαι	ἡσάμενος
	Ind. 2. ἰθ-όμεν	οσο	οίμεν	ᾠμαι	όσθαι	όμενος

The Second Indefinite is formed from the imperfect, as in the active voice; as, ἰταθίμεν, ἰθίμεν. It is rarely found in the first conjugation.

## THE DEPONENT VERB.

The Deponent Verb is conjugated through the moods, in the present tense, to whatever conjugation it may belong, either of the contracts or verbs in μι, according to the form of its own conjugation. Through the other tenses after the manner of the barytons; but a deponent of the first conjugation in μι, makes the optative, πρῆαίμεν πρῆαίω, not πρῆαίμεν πρῆαίω. In the subjunctive, as, πρῆαίμαι not πρῆαίμαι.

\* And θοιμεν-οιο, &c.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.\*

## (1) VARIABLE.

Verbs which depart from the common form, and have a form peculiar to themselves, are verbs in *υμι* and in *σιν*.

VERBS IN *υμι*.†

Verbs in *υμι* arise from verbs, for the most part obsolete, in *ύω*, by changing the *ω* into *μι*; as, *ζεύγυμι*, I join. The characteristic is *υ* before *μι*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## Indicative Mood.

Pres. <i>ζεύγυ-υμι, υς, υσι,</i>		<i>υτον, υτον,</i>		<i>υμιν, υτε, υσι.</i>
Imp. <i>εζεύγυ-υν, υς, υ,</i>		<i>υτον, υτην,</i>		<i>υμιν, υτε; υσαν.</i>

## Imperative.

Pres. <i>ζεύγυ-υθι, υτο,</i>		<i>υλεν, υταν,</i>		<i>υλι, υτασθαι.</i>
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## Infinitive.

Pres. *ζεύγυ-υναι*. Part. *ζευγυ-υς, υσα, υν*. G. *υνι*, *υσης, υνι*, &c. See page 18.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. <i>ζεύγυ-υμαι, υσαι, υίαι υμεθεν, υσθεν, υσθεν,</i>		<i>υμεθα, υσθε, υνιαι</i>
Im. <i>εζεύγυ-ύμην, υσε, υτο; υμεθεν, υσθεν, υσθεν,</i>		<i>υμεθα, υσθε, υνιο</i>

## Imperative.

Pres. <i>ζεύγυ-υσε, υσθαι,</i>		<i>υσθον, υσθον,</i>		<i>υσθε, υσθασθαι.</i>
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## Infinitive.

Pres. *ζεύγυ-υσθαι*, Part. Pr. *ζευγυ-υμιν* -η -ον.‡

\* These verbs are an invention of grammarians, rather than founded in the nature of language.

† They do not prefix the reduplication and want the second indefinite active, except dissyllables; the optative mood, the subjunctive, and middle voice. They have a peculiar inflection in the present and imperfect: in the rest of the tenses they are formed regularly from the primitive verb.

‡ *υ* in the singular is long; in the others, unless it is circumflexed, it is short.



## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

		Indic.	Imp.	Infin.	Partic.
Act.	{ Pres.	ζευγν-υμι	υθι	υναι	υς
	{ Imp.	ἔζευγν-υν			
Pass.	{ Pres.	ζευγν-υμαι	υσο	υσθαι	υμεισ.
	{ Imp.	ἔζευγν-υμην			

The Formation of the above Tenses appears from the General View.

Other tenses are assumed from a more distant theme, rarely used, which is discovered by changing *μι* into *ω*; as, *δυμι*, I pass under, *δυν*, and rejecting, as often as they occur, *νυ* or *ννυ*; as, *ζευγνυμι*, I join, *ζευγω*, *περαννυμι*, I mingle, *περαω*, *περίννυμι*, I satiate, *περίω*, *ζώννυμι*, I engird, *ζώνω* from whence the futures *ζευξω*, *περασω*, *περίσω*, *ζώσω*.\*

VERBS IN *σκω*

Have a particular analogy to the verbs in *μι*, in number, origin, and formation. There are four kinds of them, according to the different kinds of themes from which they are derived; namely, from the three conjugations of circumflex verbs, and from verbs in *νω*; *σκ* being placed before *ω* in the present and imperfect; as, *γηράσκω*, I grow old, from *γηράω*, *ἀρείσκω*, I appease, from *ἀρειω*, *βόσκω*, I feed, from *βόω*, *μυθυσκω*, I inebriate, from *μυθυν*. But in the other tenses they are commonly varied in the same manner as the verbs from which they are derived.

Many verbs take the reduplication; as, *διδράσκω*, I fly, from *δραω*. The penultimates *α* and *ι* are frequently changed into *η*; as, *θνήσκω*, I die, from *θνάω*, and *ἀλδήσκω*, I increase, from *ἀλδέω*. *ο* likewise into *ω*; as, *βρώσκω*, I eat, from *βρόω*. In some cases *ι* is taken for *ε*, rarely for *ο*; as, *εὐρίσκω*, I find, from *εὐρίω*. (So *ἀλίσκω*, I detect, from *ἀλόω*.)

THE TENSES OF VERBS in *σκω*.

The Tenses of Verbs in *σκω*, conjugated as the primitives from which they are derived, form the future in *σω*, and the perfect in *κα*; *γηράσκω*, I grow old, *γηράσω*, *γεγήρακα*: rejecting the reduplication; as, *γιγνίσκω*, *γινώσκω*. But *διδάσκω*, I teach, makes *διδάξω*.

\* *κ* is also changed into *χ*; as, *δεικνυμι* from *δειχω*, fut. 1. *δειξω*.

The second indefinite of a verb derived from *ὶω*, when it occurs, is formed in the manner of the third conjugation of verbs in *μι*; *ἀλίσκω*, I detect, *ἤλον*. In the other tenses they follow the analogy of their own theme.

## (2) REDUNDANT.

1. In the present. Verbs of the same origin and different terminations, are almost innumerable, whether barytons, circumflex, or verbs in *μι*; as, *κραυγάζω*, I howl, and *κραυγάω*, I howl, *κιντάω*, I urge, *-ω*, *-έω* *κιντω*, I urge, *κινυμι*, &c.

The poets form other terminations, especially from contract verbs; as, *αἶδομαι* from *αἰδίομαι*, I revere.

2. In the future. Barytons are redundant by adding the form of circumflex verbs; as, *γράφω*, *γραφέω*, and *γραφήσω*. And on the contrary; as, *δοκίω*, *δοξέω* and *δοκήσω*, &c.

## (3) DEFECTIVE.

All verbs are defective, which have an irregular characteristic; and are,

1. Purely Defective, which, though defective, are yet confined to their own tenses; or

2. Anomalous, which supply their tenses by borrowing from other verbs.

Defective verbs have, for the most part, but two tenses, and rarely occur beyond the imperfect. These are such as end in *ήω*, *ύίω*, *άθω*, *έθω*, *υθω*, *σθω*, &c. also many verbs derived from perfect tenses; as, *κεκλήγω*, I cry out, from *κέκληγαι* with a great variety of other particular verbs; as, *ἐσθίω*, I eat, *ἵπομαι*, I follow, &c.

There are other verbs of more tenses. Those, for example, in *αίω* want the future, and are frequently used in the first indefinite; as, *διαίω*, I moisten, *ἐδίηνα*, &c. Those in *δω* pure rarely form the perfect active; as, *άδω*, I satiate, *ήδω*, I delight, &c.

Defective verbs are seldom formed regularly after the imperfect. They either borrow their tenses from some one verb, as, *μανθάνω*, I learn, from *μαθίω*; or from several, as, *φέρω*, I bear, &c. but always from verbs whose theme is not in use. And it is to be remarked, that the

second indefinite is more frequently used than the other tenses.

In the formation of defective verbs, the three principal tenses of each voice may be given, if in use: if not, they may be supplied by those, which, though not principal, are of similar signification; and these may be either of the same, or another voice; as, *ἰράω*, I see, *ὄψομαι*, *ἰωρακά*; *πίρθω*, I deprive, *πίρσω*, *ἔπαρθον*.

#### OF THE IMPERSONAL VERB.\*

The Impersonal Verb is either (1) purely impersonal, whose theme is seldom, or not at all used personally, as, *χρή*, it becomes, &c. or (2) formed from a personal verb. Of this kind are all those of the third person used without a nominative; as, *λέγεται*, &c.

In the formation of impersonal verbs, the three principal tenses are to be given, if they be not wanting; as, *συμβαίνει*, it came out, *συμβήσεται*, *συμβέσθη*. If any of them be wanting, it may be supplied as in defective verbs.

#### VERBALS.

Verbals are formed from the tenses of the indicative, (often from those not in use) by rejecting the augment, and changing the termination after the characteristic: and this formation may be from the first, second, or third person singular of the perfect passive, but from the first only of the other tenses. Verbals derived from any tense are known by the characteristic of that tense; or which is the same, from the vowels peculiar to it.

Such as are derived from the present tense, retain as well its vowels as consonants before the termination; as, *κλέπτῃς*, a thief, *δυναμῖς*, power, from *κλέπτω*, I steal, *δυναμαι*, I am able. A few are formed from the first indefinite,

\* Most impersonal verbs are defective in their tenses. The most usual impersonals active are *ἀνηκει*, and *προσηκει*, it is fit; *δει*, it behoveth; *δοκει*, it seemeth; *μέλει*, it concerns; *πρέπει*, it becometh; *χρεῖ*, it behoveth. There are also impersonals passive, *ἐνδεχέσθαι*, it may be; *εἰμαρῆσθαι*, it is decreed by the fates. All verbs that signify passively may be used in their third persons impersonally. Neuters are sometimes impersonals, as, *φαίνει*, it is wont; *φαίνεται*, it appears; *ἐπιτρέπεται*, it is permitted; *γεγράφθαι*, it is written; so are the neuter participles of impersonals; as, *επελθόντος*, it occurred to me.

as, *θήκη*, a chest, from *ἔθηκα*, I have placed: many from the second indefinite; as, *τάφος*, a tomb, from *ἔταφον*, I buried, *φύγη*, flight, from *ἔφυγον*, I fled: and innumerable others from the perfect middle, as, *τομὴς*, a cutting instrument, from *τέτομα*, I cut.

Those which are derived from the perfect active have *κ*, *χ*, or *φ* before their termination, that is, their characteristic, as, *φρίκη*, a storm, *διδάχη*, doctrine, *κρυφίον*, a secret, from *πέφρικα*, I have terrified, *διδίδαχα*, I have taught, *κίερυφα*, I have concealed: *κ* very often for *χ*; as, *φυλακή*, a prison, from *πεφύλαχα*, I have kept.

When derived from the first person of the perfect passive, they have *μ* before their terminations; as, *ψαλμὸς*, a psalm, *γραμμὴ*, a letter, from *ἔψαλμαι*, I have been sung, *γέγραμμαι*, I have been described. Those from the second have *σ*, either expressed, or comprehended in *ξ* or *ψ*; as, *ποίησις*, poetry, from *ποίησαι*, thou hast been made, *δόξα*, a sentiment, from *δοξαι*, thou hast been thought, *τίψις*, pleasure, from *τίττεσθαι*, thou hast been gratified. Those from the third have *τ*, a few *θ*; *δοτῆρ*, a giver, from *δοταί*, he hath been given, *βάθρον*, a gradation, from *βέβηται*, he hath been raised.

### IRREGULAR VERBALS.

A few are formed from the oblique persons of other tenses, and not from the perfect and passive; as, *ὑατὶς*, a shower, from *ὑπταί*, it rains, *ἰδυων*, skilful, from *ἰδμεν*, we know.

Some retain the augment; as, *εἶμα*, a garment, from *εἶμαι*, I am clothed: others, the dialect; as, *ὀδωδῆ*, savoured, from *ὀδωδα*,\* I have smelt: from some, certain middle letters are dropped; as, *πίσις*, faith, from *πεπίσται*, he hath been persuaded: in others, inserted; as, *κραυγὴ*, a clamour, from *κίεκραγα*, he hath shouted: and in others, they are changed; as, *ἀγωγὴ*, education, from *ἡγαγον*, I instructed.

From the primitive verbals arise others: 1. Substantives from substantives; that is, from masculine verbals in *της* and *της* arise the feminine in *τις*, *τρίς*, and *τιρα*; as, *ἱερετις*, an inventress, from *ἱερετής*, an inventor, *δεχνηστρίς*, a

\* *ὀδωδα* with the Attics for *ὠδα*.

dancing-woman, from *δρχητῆς*, a dancing-man, *δοτῖρα*, aatrix, from *δοτῆς*, a donor, &c. Also innumerable substantives from adjectives; as, *τρεπνότης*, jocularity, *τρεπνός*, jocular. Finally, adjectives from substantives; as, *κριτικός*, critical, from *κριτής*, a judge, and many others of the same kind.

### PARTICIPIALS.\*

Participials are formed, 1. without any change; as, *ἄρχων*, a ruler, *ἄρχων*, ruling.

2. By changing either accent, inflection, termination, or the middle letters; *αἶθων*, burning, -ων, ἀλαλομένης, able to assist, ἀλαλομένη, having routed, &c.

\* In giving the precise sense of Greek participles, in English, circumlocution is unavoidable. The following are the participles of *τυπῶ*; their explanation will apply to any of the rest.

#### Active.

Pres. *τύπων*, in the act of smiting.

Past. *τύπων*, smiting formerly.

*τύψας*,  
*τυπῶν*, } having smitten at any past time, indefinitely.

*τιτυφῶς*, having done smiting now.

*τιτυφως*, having done smiting then.

Fut. *τύψων*,  
*τυπῶν*, } about to smite.

#### Passive.

Pres. *τυπλόμενος*, being smitten by another.

Past. *τυπλόμενος*, being smitten by another formerly.

*τυφθείς*,  
*τυπείς*, } smitten at any past time.

*τιτυμμένος*, having been smitten now.

*τιτυμμένος*, having been smitten then.

Fut. *τυφθόσμενος*,  
*τυπησόμενος*, } about to be smitten.

#### Middle.

Pres. *τυπλόμενος*, in the act of smiting myself

Past. *τυπλόμενος*, smiting myself formerly.

*τυψάμενος*,  
*τυπόμενος*, } having smitten myself formerly.

*τιτυπῶς*, having done smiting myself now.

*τιτυπῶς*, having done smiting myself formerly.

Fut. *τυψόμενος*,  
*τυπόμενος*, } about to smite myself.

## ADVERBS.\*

Adverbs are either primitive; *αἶψα*, *ἄγαν*, *αὖ*, &c. or derivative, which are

## (1) WITHOUT ANY CHANGE.

Some verbs in the imperative mood become adverbs; as, *ἄγχι*, *εἰς*, &c.

Many nouns also, as well in the nominative as in the oblique cases of both numbers.

*In the Nominative.* Adjectives of the neuter gender often become adverbs; as, *ὀξύ*, from *ὀξύς*, sour, *ἄριστα*, from *ἄριστος*, best: also, two of the masculine gender; as, *εὐθύς*, immediately, *ἰθύς*, rightly.

*In the other Cases.* Substantives, or adjectives, especially of the feminine gender, are often used adverbially. In the genitive; as, *ἐπιπολῆς*, superficially, *ῥάγχι*, almost, &c. in the dative; as, *σπουδῇ*, diligently, *ἰδίᾳ*, personally: in the accusative, with the article often prefixed; as, *δωρεάν*, gratuitously, *τὴν ταχέτην*, most rapidly.

## (2) BY MAKING A CHANGE,

Either of the accent or breathing; as, *ἄληθες*, truly, *ἐκούσι*, voluntarily, &c.

By adding letters [*π, τ*] or syllables† [*όπ*] as, *πῦ*, where, *ῥποι*, whither: by varying or dropping letters; as, *προχυ* for *πρόγονυ*, on the knees, *ἄνω* from *ἄνεως*, silently. Many in *ως* from genitive cases plural in *ων*; as, *ἡδύως* from *ἡδύων*, cheerfully.

\* Interjections in Greek are included under the head of adverbs: as of calling *ὦ*, ho! of grief, *οὐαί*, woe! of derision, *ἰού*, ah! aye! of approbation, *εἰς*, O brave! of laughter, as *ᾠ*, *ᾠ*, ha! ha! of joy, *ἰού*, ho! of censure, as *ὦ φίλ*, O fie! &c. It is often said in Greek there are no interjections. This is incorrect. The interjection exists in nature, and consequently in every language.

† Adverbs denoting number commonly terminate in *ακις*, corresponding with the English word *times*; as, *πολλακις*, many times, from *πολύς*, many; *πεντακις*, five times, from *πέντε*, five. Adverbs signifying arrangement or succession end in *δον*; as *ἑαδον*, troop by troop, from *ἑλ* a troop; *κλιμακῶδον*, step by step, from *κλιμαξ*, a gradation.

## ADVERBIAL PARTICLES PREFIXED IN COMPOSITION.

Ἄρι, βυ, ἐρι, ζα, λα: also δα, λι more seldom than others, increase the signification, and, for the most part, draw back the accent; as, βύπαις, a large boy; ζάριον, very divine.

\*Νη and νη particles used by the poets, denote privation; νήπιον, speechless, νήφον, deprived of light. The particle δυσ, to which is opposed εν, denotes difficulty or malignity; δυσάλωτος, uncaptured, δυσμενής, unfriendly.

The particle α is either *privative*, with the sense of ἀνεν; as, ὁρατος, seen, ἀόρατος, unseen; or *conjunctive*, with the sense of ἀμα; as, ἀποιτις, a wife; or *intensive*, with the sense of ἄγαν; as, ἀτηνής, very intent: or lastly, *redundant*; σάχυς, ἄσαχυς, a beard of corn.

Ν is often added before a vowel; as, ἄξιον, worthy, ἀναξιον, unworthy. Sometimes γ or μ for ν before a consonant; as, ἀμβροσιον, immortal, &c. So ἐρι sometimes; as, ἐριγδασκος, sounding aloud.

## THE KINDS OF ADVERBS KNOWN FROM THE LATIN.

Adverbs of place ending in θι; οι (from οθι by syncope and crasis) σι, χθ, τθ, θα, some in ῥ, a few in χθ and δου signify *in a place*; as, οἰκοθι, οἶκοι, at home.

Θειν (and the poetical form in θι) *of or from a place*, ἑραινόθιν, ἑραινόθι, from heaven.

Δι, ζι, σι, *to a place*; as, οἶκαδε, homeward, ἑραινόσι, heavenward.

Ω *in or to a place*; as, ἄνω, upwards, κάτω, beneath, &c.

Some adverbs, with π prefixed, are, for the most part, interrogative; if they begin with τ, they are redditive; but if with a vowel, indefinite; as,

Indefinite.	Interrogative.	Redditive.
ὅτε ὅποτε when	πότε when?	τότε then
ὅσον as much as	πόσον how much?	τόσον so much.

Some adverbs have a peculiar form of comparison, that is, either in τέω and superlative in τωτω; as, ἄνω, ἀνωτίω, ἀνωττω,

\* In a few instances they increase; as, νηδυμιον, peculiarly sweet, νηχυσιον, diffusing widely.

*ἀνοτάτω*, loftily, more loftily, most loftily, &c. or in *-ος* after *πρ.* *σσ.* or *λλ* preceded by a circumflexed verb and the superlative in *-ισα*; as, *ταχυ*, *θᾶττον* or *θᾶσσον*, *ταχιστα*, quickly, more quickly, most quickly: *μαλα*, *μᾶλλον*, *μαλιστα*, considerably, more considerably, most considerably, &c.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are either primitive; as, *ἀν*, *ἐν*, *καί*, *καὶ*, &c. or derivative; as, *ἀλλὰ*, but, *ὅπως*, that: or compounds, which are much the most numerous, and end in the particles *γε*, *τι*, *τοι*, *νυν*, *ῖα*, *κιν*, enclitics, and commonly expletives.

The kinds of conjunctions are either known from the Latin, or learned by practice.

## THE PREPOSITIONS ARE EIGHTEEN.

The monosyllables are six; *ἐκ*, out of, before a consonant, *ἐν* before a vowel, *ἐν*, in, among, *εἰς*, into, in, *πρὸς*, before, for, *πρὸς*, before, near, *συν*, with.

The dissyllables are twelve, *ἀμφι*, about, of, *ἀνά*, through, *ἀντί*, instead, because, *ἀπὸ*, from, since, *διά*, through, *ἐπὶ*, upon, of, *κατά*, concerning, *μετά*, with, after, *παρά*, from, near, *περί*, about, *ὑπέρ*, above, beyond, *ὑπὸ*, under. Their signification varies according to their government; as will appear hereafter.

Prepositions compounded together become adverbs; *παρέξ*, without, abroad, &c.

Prepositions in composition, before vowels, lose their own final vowel; as, *ἐπίχω*, I prohibit, and sometimes I attend: except *περί* and *πρὸς*; as, *περίέχω*, I possess, *προέγω*, I incite. *Ἀμφι*\* sometimes loses, and sometimes re-

\* This preposition is not used in the Greek Testament, but in the Greek writers is joined with the genitive, dative, and accusative cases. Of the prepositions in composition six increase and lessen the force of the verb to which they are joined, as, *ἀντί*, *ἀπὸ*, *διά*, *κατά*, *πρὸς*, *παρά*. One lessens, as, *ὑπὸ*; five increase, as, *εἰς*, *εἰκ*, *περί*, *συν*, *ὑπέρ*; *μετά* signifies change. Two or three prepositions together strongly enforce the signification of the verb.



tains *i*; as, *ἀμφιλιθῶ* and *ἀμφιλιθῶν*, I am disturbed on both sides.

*ε*, and *σν*, in composition change their \**ν* (1.) into *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, *χ*. (2.) Into *λ* before *λ*. *Σν*, also loses *ν* before *ζ* or *τ* when a consonant follows; as, *συζήτησ*, I complain with others, *συσπᾶν*, I assist. But the proper consonant is resumed before a vowel; as, *συνιζήτουν*.

Every word which ends with a vowel, if it be prefixed in composition, before *ε* doubles *ε*; as, *ἄναρρίω*, I flow around. But *παρὰ* often omits the reduplication; as, *παρὰρτίω*, I tear through.

\* So also other words ending in *ν*.

# SYNTAX,

SO FAR AS IT DIFFERS FROM THE LATIN.

CONCORD is of three kinds as in Latin.\*

## EXCEPTIONS PECULIAR TO THE GREEK.

When a verb wants the first person dual, the nominative dual is joined to the first person plural; as, *Να ἔξωμεν*, we two go out.

A neuter noun in the nominative case plural takes a verb of the singular number; as, *πάντα ἐγένετο*, all things were made. It also takes a verb in the plural; as, *δαίμονες πιστεύουσι*, the devils believe.

A plural adjective of any gender often changes its substantive into a genitive with the article; as, *Σπυδαῖος τῶν γονέων*,† for *γονεῖς*, worthy parents.

A substantive is often used for an adjective; as, *Ἑλλὰς φωνή*, the Greek language.

The relative is often put in the same case with its antecedent; as, *Χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω*, I borrow the books which I have.

Two nouns in the singular number are not improperly connected with a word in the dual; as, *Διάστηται ἑρισσῶντε Ἀτρεΐδης τε καὶ Ἀχιλλεύς*, Atrides and Achilles contending, were separated: yet *Ἀμφω* and *δύο* more frequently require to be joined with the plural; as, *Ἀμφω ἐξέπνευσαν*,‡ both have expired: *Δυσοὶν ὀφθαλμῶν*, with two eyes.

\* As this grammar will probably be used by some persons who are unacquainted with Latin, we have stated some of the principal grammatical rules which the plan of Dr. Wettenhall did not admit of his introducing.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person, as *ἐγὼ τυτῶ*, I smite.

Two or more nouns of whatever number have generally a plural verb, *σπέρμα καὶ καρπὸς διαφέρουσι*, seed and fruit differ.

† In this construction *ἐκ* is understood.

‡ From Euripides; *ἀμφω δ' ἅμα ἐξέπνευσαν ἀδελὸν βίον*, both at the same time breathed out a miserable soul.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARTICLE.

The article, followed by *δε, γι, &c.* is taken for *αὐτός*, *ἕτος*, or *ἐκείν*⊙.

The article of any gender, when prefixed to an adverb is used for a substantive in all the cases; as, *ὁ πλησίον*, *τῷ πλησίον*, &c. In the neuter gender, when thus connected, it sometimes becomes an adverb; as, *τὸ πάλαι*, formerly.

The article is used for the relative; as, *Τὸ ῥᾶσον ἀπανταν*, which is the easiest of all, for *ὁ ῥᾶσον*.

When there are several substantives, that, in sense, precedes the verb to which the article is prefixed; as, *Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λογ*⊙, the word was God.

The article is used,

(1) To denote pre-eminence; as, *Τὸ ἀγαθόν*, the chief good, *ἀγαθόν*, good.

(2) To explain and distinguish; as, *Ἰωάννης ὁ Βαπτιστής*, John the Baptist.

(3) For the sake of better sound; as, *Πωλυ διαφόρας ἐν- ῥήσομεν τὰς τι τῶν σπουδαίων γνώμας, καὶ τὰς τῶν φαυλῶν διανοίας*, we shall find that the sentiments of good men and the ideas of the wicked are vastly different.

It is often redundant, and for the sake of measure is assumed or omitted at pleasure by the poets.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

The government of the substantive is nearly the same as in Latin: but nouns of *fraise* and *disfraise*, as also of *measure* are commonly put in the genitive; as, *Ἀνὴρ μέγαλης ἀρετῆς*, a man of great virtue; *Ἀνδρείας δωδεκα πηχίων*, a statue of twelve cubits.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.\*

Those adjectives which, in Latin, require either the genitive or ablative, in Greek, always require the geni-

\* The adjective agrees with its substantive in number, case and gender, as, *χρῆστος ἀνὴρ*, a good man.

Two or more substantives singular generally have an adjective in the plural number, and if the substantives differ in gender, it agrees with the masculine as *more worthy* than the feminine.

tive, viz. those of *knowledge, remembrance, plenty, dignity*, &c. as, *Δυστυχῶς τῶν ἀφροδισίων*, unsuccessful in lovers. \**Ἀξιότῳ γένει*, worthy of the family.

Comparative adjectives, ἢ, than, being understood, govern also the genitive; as, *Ὁργιλωτέρῳ κυνῶν*, more angry than dogs.

Those adjectives which require the dative in Latin, require the dative in Greek; as, *Καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ*, profitable for man. *Κακὸν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ*, injurious to the man.

## VARIOUS CASES AFTER ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of *guilt, similitude, propriety, agreement, or disagreement* require the genitive, and often the dative; as, *Ὅμοιῳ ἀνθρώπῳ*, like to a man. *Ὅμοιῳ ὑμῶν*, like you.

Many \*adjectives have after them, the accusative of the substantive, which signifies *form, manner, country, race, name, occupation, object, measure, number, or part*, with the preposition *κατὰ, διὰ, περὶ*, &c. understood; as, *Ψυχὴν γενναίῳ*, generous as to his temper.

Sometimes they require the dative, and rarely the genitive, with other prepositions understood; as, *Ἐπιεικής ἡδέσι*, correct in manners.

The same adjective, † in different significations, requires different cases according to the different rules; as, *Ἀδιάλῳ γυναικὶς*, not seeing a woman. *Ἀδιάλῳ ἀλλοις*, not seen by others.

and the feminine than the neuter, as, *ἀδελφὸς ἢ ἀδελφὴ γύμνοι*, a brother or a sister naked.

The Greek noun *χρημα*, pl. *χρημαῖα*, signifying thing or things, is usually omitted and implied in the neuter adjective, as, *καλόν*, (*χρημα*) *ἔστιν*, it is a good thing; *πάντα (χρημαῖα) ἔγιντο*, all things were made, &c.

\* Also verbs, participles, and verbals, i. e. transitive verbs govern usually an accusative; substantive verbs have the same case after as before, and verbs put acquisitively govern a dative: generally indeed where the signs *to* or *for* may be put before a noun or pronoun in English, that word in Greek is in the dative, as, *Γράφω ὑμῖν*, I write to you. Verbs of profiting, trusting, obeying, answering, sufficing, &c. and adjectives of likeness, equality, decency, obedience, affection, easiness, trust, and their contraries, almost ever govern dative cases.

† As also the verb, or any other part of speech.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB.

The government of transitive and substantive verbs, and of those put acquisitively,\* is the same as in Latin.

So also verbs of *asking, teaching, clothing, concealing*; as, also those of *testifying, invoking, and adjuring*, govern two accusatives; as, Ὁρκίζω σε τὸν Θεόν, I adjure thee by God.

Verbs of *beginning, ceasing, desiring, abstaining, wanting, excelling, being distant, deferring, and erring*, require the genitive; as, Ἀρχομαι λόγου, I begin the address.

Verbs of *filling, depriving, valuing, allaying, accusing, absolving, condemning, and driving from*, govern an accusative of the person, and a genitive of the thing; as, Πινωντας ἐπέπλησεν ἀγαθόν, he hath filled the hungry with good things. Some also take two accusatives; as, Ἀποστρέψι μοι τὰ χρήματα, he deprived me of privileges.

Many verbs compounded with *συν* and *ἰμέ*, take the dative of the person or thing, accompanying; as, Ὁμιλεῖν αὐτῷ, to address him.

Verbs of *swearing*, govern the accusative of the thing by which one swears, and a dative of the person to whom; as, Ὁμνυμι σοι τὸν κυνα, I adjure thee by the dog.

Verbs of *yielding* govern a genitive of the thing and dative of the person; as, Ἐξω γίγμισιν ἱδρυς, I give up my seat to the aged.

Verbs of *hearing, smelling, tasting, touching* more frequently take the genitive, but sometimes, the accusative; as, ἤκουσα φωνῆς, I heard the voice, ἔγυσσας ὕδωρ, he tasted the water.

To this rule belong verbs of *remembering, forgetting, admiring, attempting, pursuing, casting lots, enjoying, regarding, neglecting, despising, and asprehending*; as, μνήσθητί μου or με, remember me.

Verbs of *communicating or participating*, and the contrary, with a dative of the person require also a genitive, and sometimes an accusative, of the thing; as, τε βαρυς μεταδιδόναι τοῖς φίλοις διῖ, it becomes us to share misfortunes with friends.

\* Under verbs put acquisitively are included verbs of giving and profiting.

† Also the acc. with a gen.

Verbs of *speaking* and *doing*, with adverbs, or with the accusative of adjectives which signify *well* or *ill*, more generally require the accusative of the person of whom any thing is said, or for whom any thing is done *well* or *ill*; as, Μὴ ἀγορεύειν κακῶς τὸν τεθνηκότα, to speak no ill of the dead. Καλῶς ποιεῖτε τὰς μισῶντας ὑμᾶς, do good to them that hate you.

Verbs of *exchanging* require the genitive of the thing received with the accusative of the thing given; as, Ἀμύβειν χρυσία χαλκίαν, to exchange gold for brass.

A noun signifying the *matter* of which any thing is made after verbs is put in the genitive, and more seldom in the dative; as, ἄρπην ἀδαμαντὸς ἵτινξί, he constructed a sithe of adamant.

Finally, verbs which have several constructions are innumerable among the Greeks. Verbs of *imploring*, *flattering*, *reproaching*, *inhabiting*, admit the dative or accusative. Verbs of *commanding* take a genitive, (with the poets the dative) and an accusative. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *absolving*, *depriving*, *participating* and *communicating*, change the case of the thing and person in various ways; as, καταγινώσκω σὺ, I accuse thee, σε τῆς, I accuse thee of this, σε τῆς, I charge this on thee, σε τῆς θανάτου, I award death to thee for this.

Many verbs on account of their various signification, have different constructions; as, βασιλεύω τῆς Ἀσίας, I command Asia. βασιλεύσουσιν αὐτοῖς βασιλίαν, appoint a king for them.

#### DERIVATIVE VERBS.

Derivative verbs generally require the cases of their primitive nouns or adverbs.\*

If taken passively, they require the case only of the primitive contained in them; but if actively, the accusative also; as, Πηλαζω τοὺς νεῶν, I am near the boys. Μακρυνώ σε τῆς πόλεως, I remove thee from the city. Because μακρῶν and πέλας govern the genitive.

Verbs denoting *incitement*, or the *occasion* of acting, govern the accusative of the person with the case of the

\* Ἀς ἀπολελυσαι τῆς ἀσθενείας, thou art loosed from thy infirmity; παραβαίνειτε τὴν ἐντολήν, ye transgress the command.

word included in them; as, Γαλα ὑμας ἰπότισα, I have fed you with milk.

A derivative verb sometimes governs the case of its periphrasis; as, Ταμιυνω τῆς παραλυ, I provide for the mariner; because we say, ταμίας εἰμι τῆς παραλυ, I am the butler of the mariner.

A derivative in a periphrasis also governs the case of its primitive verb; as, ἔξαρις εἰμι τῷτο, I am refusing this; because we say, ἔξαρινμαι τῷτο, I refuse this.

Yet other cases are often used according to the rules given above; as, Ἰσθι δ' ἰσοδόχῃ πίλασαν, they placed the mast in its socket; because verbs of approaching govern the genitive.

### GOVERNMENT OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive verbs of *calling, as/hearing*, &c. follow the rule of the substantive verb.

All passive verbs require a dative of the agent, as in Latin; a genitive, with the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, πρὸς, ἐκ, &c. as, Ὁ νῦς ὑπ' οἴνῳ διαφθείρεται, the mind is overcome by wine; and other cases, with other prepositions.

A middle verb, on account of its active or passive signification, follows the government of either; as, Βιάζεμαι παῖδα, I oppress the child. Βιάζισθαι ἀπὸ πλειόνων, to be oppressed by more.

The case of some nouns depends on their signification; as,

The name of the *instrument* or *manner* is expressed in the dative; as, Ἀργυρείαις λόγχαισι μάχην, fight with silver lances. So also

The *cause*; as, Τέθνηκεν ἀποπληξία, he died of an apoplexy. And often in the genitive, with ἔνεκα understood.

A noun signifying the *part affected* is put in the geni-

\* Verbs of giving, saying, showing, comparing, joining, agreeing, contriving, &c. govern an accusative of the nearer substantive with a dative of the more distant, which latter in English may be resolved by *to* or *for*, as, μηδε διδοῖε τοπον διαβολῶ, neither give place to the devil: γυναίκε θάνατον ἐμχανλο, for the woman he contrived death.

tive,\* especially with verbs of *catching*, *washing*, &c. as, *Λυκοι ὧτων κρατῶ*, I hold the wolf by his ears.

A noun signifying the price is put in the genitive, or dative; as, *Ουχι δυο σαρδία ασσαρίου παλῖται*; are not two sparrows sold for a farthing. *Νομίσματι ὀνία*, sold for lawful money.

The noun of *time*, answering to the question *when*, is also put in the genitive or dative; as, *Ἦλθι νυκτὸς*, he came by night. *Ἀναστήσεται τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ*, he shall rise again on the third day. The noun answering to the question *how long*, is put in the accusative or dative; as, *ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς*, she remained three months. *Luke i. 56.*

The noun of *space* is put in the accusative; as, *Εφesoς ἀπὸ Σαρδίων τριῶν ἡμερῶν*, Ephesus is distant from Sardis a journey of three days.

The noun of *place*,† when it denotes *motion to a place*, is put in the accusative; as, *Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκοντο*, they came to the Hellespont. Denoting *from a place*, it is put in the genitive; as, *Τῆς Κρητικῆς ἁκρᾶς ἤραμεν*, we left the shore of the Cretan sea. Action *in a place* is put in the dative; as, *Στήλαις εἶσαι Ὀλύμπιασι*; columns to be erected at Olympia.

The genitive is often put absolute, with a participle; as, *Μηνῶς φθινόντων*, the months being ended.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE INFINITIVE.

The government of the infinitive is, for the most part, the same in Greek as in Latin.‡

But with infinitives, the Greeks sometimes use the ac-

\* Sometimes also in the accusative or dative.

† The Greek poets and orators often express motion to a place by adding *δε* to the accusative; as, *πολεμονδε*, to the war; *ἀγορηνδε*, to the assembly; *Μεγαράδε*, to Megara.

‡ The infinitive is put after verbs, substantives, and adjectives, as in English; as, *βουλευμὲθα γινῶαι*, we desire to know; *ἔχουσιαν γερῆσθαι*, power to become; *ἄξιος κληθῆναι*, worthy to be called.

The infinitive is often governed by a noun or pronoun in the accusative case going before, and may be resolved by *that*; *ἵπην αὐτον φανεθῆναι*, he ordered *that* he should be called; or as in English, he ordered him to be called. The infinitive thus applied admits a noun in the accusative before it, as, *πρῶτον σε Φίλιππον φωνῆσαι*, before that Philip called thee.



cusative neuter of the article; as, Ἐκρίνα τὸ μὴ πάλιν ἰλθεῖν, I determined not to come again.

They also use with them the genitive\* of the article after a word which requires a genitive; as, Καταρχομαι τῷ καλῶν, I would charge thee to call.

The infinitive, with a neuter article may be taken for a substantive, and used in any case; as, Ἐκ τῷ ὁρᾶν γίνεσθαι τὸ ἰεῖν, love is produced from sight, (a proverb.)

The infinitive with a preposition and article, followed by an accusative is equivalent to the genitive absolute, or to a phrase in which that case is resolved by a finite verb; as, Ἐν τῷ ἰλθεῖν αὐτοῦ, on his coming; that is, ἰλθούσῃ αὐτῷ, he coming, or ὅταν ἰλθῇ αὐτός, when he came.

For gerunds and supines the Greeks make use of verbs in the infinitive.

The gerund in *di* is expressed by the infinitive and genitive of the article after the word which requires a genitive.

The gerund in *do* by the infinitive, after prepositions signifying *from, of, out of, in, for*, with that case of the article following which the preposition requires.

In the same manner the gerund in *dum*,† by the infinitive, after prepositions which signify *to, for, hard by, between, before, &c.*

Sometimes the article is omitted; Ὡρα ἀπιῖναι, to depart in time.

For supines the infinitive only is used; as, Τί ἐξήλθετε θαυσασθαι, what went ye out to see? Λογὴν αἰσχρόν, it is a shame to speak. (Eph. v. 12.)

When necessity is signified, the verbal in *τίος* (commonly called the adverb of position) is used, which takes the case of its verb, and also a dative of the agent; as, Νέοις ζηλώτιοι τὺς γέροντας, it is for boys to emulate the aged.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE IMPERSONAL VERB.

The government of impersonal verbs is the same as of personals, if the signification remains. But to be more

\* With *ἵνα* understood.

† The adverb *μᾶζυ* with a participle has the force of the gerund in *dum*; as, Κλειτον Αλεξανδρῷ μᾶζυ δειπνῶντα ἵφονευσεν, Alexander slew Clitus at supper time. *Lucian.*

particular: *δεῖ, δεῖται, χρὴ*, &c. there is need, take a dative of the person with a genitive of the thing: as, *Δεῖ μοι πολέμου*, there is to me a necessity for war.

*Δεῖ, χρὴ, ὀφείλει*, it behoveth, (and many others) take the accusative with an infinitive; as, *Δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀπελθεῖν*, it becomes him to go.

But *δεῖ*, to be wanting, is put absolutely with a genitive; as, *Μικρὸν δεῖν*, i. e. *μικρὸν δεῖν*, wanting little.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PARTICIPLES.

The government of participles is the same as that of their verbs, except, that when used adjectively, they require a genitive; as, *Μηδὲν ἔχων*, having nothing. *Διχόμενος φάος*, perceiving a light.

A participle is often used for an infinitive; as, *Πέρσαι λέγουσιν ἐσθίουσιν καρχαδάρων καὶ πινοντες ὕδωρ*, the Persians are said to eat cresses and to drink water.

Also for a finite verb; as, *Τίς ἐμὲ παταξας*, who smote me.

Also, sometimes for a substantive; as, *Μετὰς ἣν θυμωμένος*, he was all indignation.

Finally, for an adverb; as, *Τολμήσας ἐσῆλθε*, he went in boldly.

The participles of impersonals are very frequently put in the place of the genitive absolute; as, *Ἐξίφυγεν, ὀλίγου δεῖσαν ἀλωνεῖ*, i. e. *δεῖσαντος*, he fled, few being needed to take him.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE ADVERBS.

### (1) WITH CASES.

The nominative follows adverbs of *demonstrating*; as, *Ἴδὲ ὁ υἱός σου*, behold thy son.

Many adverbs require a genitive; as those, *Of quantity*; as, *Ἄλις δρυὸς*, enough of oak (like heart of oak) a proverb.

*Of place*; as, *Ἐξω βελων*, beyond the weapons. *Ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ*, before God.

*Of time*; as, *Ἐως τῆς ἡμέρας*, until that day.

*Of number*; as, *Δίς τῷ σαββάτῳ*, twice a week.

*Of separating*; as, *Ἄνευ τοῦ πατρὸς*, without the father.

Of cause; as, "Εἰκα σὺ θανάτῳ μεθῇ, for thy sake we are killed.

The dative follows adverbs of *collecting*; as, "Ἀμα πῦλοις, together with them.

The accusative follows adverbs of *swearing*; as, Μὰ Δία, by Jove.

Some admit several cases; as, Ἐγὼς τῆς πόλεως ὅς τῃ Ἰοππῇ, nigh to the city or to Joppa.

Οἶ, alas, and ᾧ, O, take all the cases.

Derivative adverbs govern the cases of their primitives: they also, on account of different significations, govern different cases.\*

## (2) WITH MOODS.

Μή, the adverb of *preventing*, is joined with all moods, except the indicative; as, Μὴ μεθύσκεις αἶνα, be not drunk with wine. Μὴ θεομαχῶμεν, let us not fight against God. Ψευδία μὴ βαλῆιν, to speak no falsehoods. (The rest to be learned from use.)

Two negatives express negation more strongly; as, Ὅυ μὴ πῖω, I will by no means drink.

More than two make the expression still more strong; as, Ὅυκέτι ἔ μὴ φάγω I will not any more eat, (Luke xxii. 16.) But when separated by the intervention of a verb, they affirm; as, Ὅυ δυναμαὶ μὴ μεμνησθῆναι αὐτοῦ, I can recollect him.

## GOVERNMENT OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The government of conjunctions, copulative, disjunctive, &c. may be known from the Latin.

Conditional, casual, discrepative, adversative, and potential conjunctions, take various moods after them.

\*Α, and ἰάν, if, take the subjunctive, sometimes the optative, or indicative.

\*Α, when indefinite, leaves the signification of the word, to which it adheres, *vague*. \*Α, when potential, also κε, adds to the word the signification τῷ δυνασθαι, to

\* Thus ἄμα, before, governs a genitive, ἄμα, together, a dative: ἀμφί, about, a dative; but ἀμφί, from, an accusative.

be able. Each is used with the optative, subjunctive, and indicative mood; and sometimes with the infinitive.

Ὡς, that, so that, governs the infinitive, or indicative. Other particulars to be learned by reading.

### GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

Ἐκ, πρὸ, ἀπὸ, ἀντί, govern a genitive only.

Ἐκ or ἐξ, from, of, or out; as, Γυνὴ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρός, the woman is from the man.

So in composition; Ἐκβάλλω, I cast out: It has other significations; as, Ἐξουσία, power, &c.

\* Πρὸ, before; as, Πρὸ θύρῳ, before the door. Sometimes for, &c.

In composition, before; as, Προβάλλω, I set before. It takes other significations; as, Προκοπτο, I go forward, &c.

Απὸ, from, without; Ἐξουσία ἀπὸ Θεοῦ, power from God.

So in composition; as, Ἀποτρέφω, I turn away, &c. It has other significations; as, Ἀποκρίνομαι, I answer, &c.

Ἀντί, for; as, Ὁφθαλμὸν ἀντι ὀφθαλμοῦ, an eye for an eye.

In composition, against; as, Ἀντίχριστος, antichrist, or against Christ. It has other significations; as, ἀντιποιόμαι, I claim, &c.

Ἐν, in, governs a dative only; as, Ἐν λιμένι πλεῖν, to sail in the harbour, (a proverb.)

So in composition; as, Ἐνιμι, I am in. It has other significations; as, Ἐντρέπομαι, I reverence, &c.

Συν, with; as, Συν Θεῷ, with God.

In composition, con; as, Συνδούλος, a fellow servant. It has other significations; as, Συνίστημι, I commend, &c.

Those which govern an accusative only, are, Εἰς or εἰς. With an accusative, it signifies into; as, Ἐκ πυρὸς εἰς Φλόγα, out of the fire into the flame.

So in composition; as, Εἰσάλλομαι, I leap upon: It has other significations; as, Εἰσωνία, a tribute, &c.

Διὰ governs a genitive, or accusative.

Signifying by, it has a genitive; as, Διὰ ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος, by sin (came) death.

Signifying for, it has an accusative; as, Τὸ σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, the sabbath (was made) for man.

\* It is doubled with the poets; as, ἀπὸ πρὸ.

In composition the *di* or *dis* of the Latins; as, Διαφωνία, I disagree: sometimes, *by*, *beyond*, *about*, &c. It also has other significations; as, διαφέρω, I excel.

'Αμφι, *ἀνά*, *ἐπὶ*, *κατὰ*, *μετὰ*, *παρὰ*, *περὶ*, *πρὸς*, *ὑπέρ*, *ὑπὸ*, are joined to the genitive, dative, or accusative.

'Αμφι, *of*, with a genitive; as, 'Αμφι ἀστέρων γραφή, a dissertation concerning the stars.

With the dative, (which it seldom governs but among the poets) it signifies *about*; as, 'Αμφ' ὤμοις βάλετο ξιφῶν, he struck the sword about his shoulders.

*About*, also, with an accusative; as, 'Ιορδάνη ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα, about the currents of Jordan.

In composition, *about*; as, Ἀμφιδάλλω, I cast about. It has other significations; as, ἀμφιπονία, I consume.

'Ανά, with a genitive, which is but seldom, signifies *about*; as, 'Ανά κροτάφοιο τυχήσας, occurring about the temples. With a dative (as in use among the poets) it denotes *with*, *in*; as, Χρυσίῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, with a golden sceptre. With the accusative, *through*; as, 'Ανά στρατον, through the army. Also, *to*, *according to*.

In composition, *repetition*; as, 'Ανατρέχω, I run back. It also has other significations; as, 'Αναγινωσκω, I read.

'Επι, *above*, *to*, *in*, governs a genitive, dative, and accusative; as, 'Εφ' ἵππῳ, upon a horse. 'Επι χθονί, upon the earth. 'Επι τὸν ὄνον, upon the ass.

And the same in composition; as, 'Επιμι, I am in. Επιγράφω, I subscribe. It has also other significations; as, 'Επιτιμάω, I blame.

Κατὰ, *against*, *downward*, takes a genitive; as, Κατὰ Χρίστου, against Christ. With a dative, which it has among the poets, it signifies *from*; as, Κατὰ δὲ σφί, from themselves. With an accusative, *about*, *according to*, &c. as, Κατὰ Ματθαῖον, according to Matthew.

In composition it signifies *down*; as, Καταβαίνω, I descend. It has other significations; as, Καταφρονία, I despise.

Μετὰ, with a genitive *with*; as, Μετ' ἡμῶν Θεός, God with us: with a dative, (chiefly among the poets) *in*, *among*, &c. as, Μετὰ χειρὶν ἔχων τὴν λύραν, having in his hands the lyre: with an accusative, *after*; as, Μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον συμμαχία, after battle assistance.

In composition, *beyond*; as, Μεταφέρω, I transfer. It has other significations; as, Μεταπίμπω, I call for.

*Παρά*, *from, more than, near, &c.* governs a genitive; as, *Παρά Κυρίου ἡ βοήθεια μου*, my help is from the Lord: signifying *with*, a dative; as, *Παρά τῷ Κυρίῳ ἔλεος*, with the Lord is mercy: signifying *against, from, to*, an accusative; as, *Παρά τὸν νόμον*, contrary to the law.

In composition it signifies *to, except, amiss*; as, *Πάρεμι*, I am at, *παρεκώ*, I hear amiss. It has other significations; as, *Παρακαλίω*, I comfort.

*Περί*, *of*, governs a genitive; as, *Περί καπνῷ εὐνολισχῶν*, to be perturbed because of smoke, (a proverb;) signifying *about*, a dative and accusative; as, *Περί βωμοῖς χορεύειν*, to dance about the altars. *Περί τὰ φοβερά ἡ ἀνδρεία*, fortitude (is required) about difficulties.

In composition it signifies *about*; as, *Περιάγω*, I lead about. It has other significations; as, *Περιηγόμαι*, I describe, &c.

*Πρὸς*, with a genitive, signifies *from*; as, *Πρὸς Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες*, all are from God. In calling to witness, or taking an oath *by, before*; with a dative and accusative, *to*; as, *Πρὸς κεφαλῇ*, by the head. "*Ὁν* *πρὸς λυραν*, the ass to the lyre.

In composition it signifies *to*; as, *Προσέρχομαι*, I approach. It has other significations; as, *Προσκόπτω*, I strike against, &c.

*Ὑπὲρ*, with a genitive, *upon*; as, *Γέρως ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς*, age (is seen) upon his head: with a dative, which happens but seldom, and with an accusative, *upon*; as, *Ὑπὲρ ἀργυροῦ δ' ὀχῶνται*, they sail upon silver, (a silver sea.) *Ὑπὲρ μέγα λαίτμα θαλάσσης*, over a great extent of sea.

In composition it signifies *above*; as, *ὑπερπερισσύνω*, I abound.

It has other significations; as, *ὑπερτιθίμαι*, I defer, &c.

*Ὑπὸ* governs a genitive, dative, and accusative; and in composition signifies *under*; as, *Ὑπὸ χθονός*, under the earth. *Ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκα*, an ape under a lion's skin. *Ὑπὸ τὸν μύδιον*, under a bushel. *Ὑπογράφω*, I subscribe. It has other significations; as, *ὑποκρίνομαι*, I assimilate.

N. B. All these prepositions may be found with other significations than those we have enumerated, but they are more frequently used as above.

Among the poets several prepositions joined together sometimes govern cases; as Ἀμφὶ περὶ στήθεσσι, about the breasts.

Prepositions, which do not govern, become adverbs, (the accent on *περὶ* and *ἀπὸ* being drawn back) as, Μικρόν τι πρὸς, what equally diminutive.

The accent of some prepositions is also drawn back, viz.

\* Ἄνα (also ἄν) ἔνι for ἐν, ἔπι, μέτα, παρά, περί, sometimes supply the place of verbs, commonly of the third person, through all numbers; as, Ἄνδ' Ὀδυσσεύς, i. e. ἀνίστη. Ulysses arose. Ἐνι (sometimes ἐν) ἔπι μέτα, παρά, περί, for the compounds of the verb εἶμι; as, Οὐκ ἔνι Ἰουδαίῳ, there is neither Jew, (Gal. iii. 28.) They are also put impersonally.

A preposition in composition often governs the case which it governed when alone.

Verbs compounded with ἀνά, *from*, ὑπέρ, *above*, *for*, and other prepositions signifying *of* and *from*, govern a genitive; as, Ὑπέρκειται τῶν πόλεων, he engaged for the cities.

Those compounded with ἕως, *præ*, ἀντί, *against*, μετὰ, *with*, παρά, *nigh to*, ὑπὸ, *under*, ἐπὶ, *in*, ὀ, *above*, and others which signify *to*, *in*, *under*, govern a dative; as, Ἐπέβαλον αὐτοῖς χεῖρας, they laid hands on them.

Words compounded with παρά, μετὰ, διὰ, and other prepositions signifying *except*, *beyond*, govern an accusative; as, Παραβαίνειτε τὴν ἐντολήν, ye transgress (or go beyond) the commandment.

\* Ἄνα also for ἀνεγδή.

[The following general observations for rendering Greek into English, taken from Mr. Parkhurst, will be found to repay the learner's attention.]

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FOR RENDERING GREEK INTO ENGLISH.

1. Every *\*finite* verb hath a nominative case with which it agrees, either expressed or understood.

2. Every adjective has a substantive expressed or understood.

3. Every relative has, in like manner, an antecedent expressed or understood.

4. Every genitive is governed by a substantive, or by a preposition, expressed or understood.

5. Every dative either has in itself the force of *acquisition*, i. e. denotes the person or thing *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done, or is governed by some preposition expressed or understood.

6. Every accusative is governed by a verb transitive, or by a preposition expressed or understood.

7. In rendering Greek into English let the learner remember, *in general*, that the nominative case (if expressed) with its adjective, or the words connected with it, is to be taken before the verb, then the verb itself, and the adverb (if any) which qualifies its signification; next the accusative case after a transitive verb, or the nominative after a neuter one, or the infinitive mood; and lastly, the genitive or dative case with or without a preposition, or an accusative with one. Words expressive of the time *when* are usually to be taken towards the beginning of the sentence. A vocative case (if any) is to be thrown in where most ornamental; and the relative, with the words connected with it, to be ranged after its antecedent. *Dependant sentences*, which are connected with the principal one by a conjunction, are most usually put before the principal sentence, or in the middle of it, more rarely after it.

8. After all, use will be the best master in directing the *order* in which English words translated from the Greek may be most properly and elegantly placed.

\* That is, every verb *not in the infinitive mood*.



# PROSODY.

**T**HE prosody here necessary treats of *breathings, accents, and the time or quantity of syllables.*

## OF BREATHINGS.\*

Vowels (υ excepted) and initial diphthongs have the mild breathing.

### EXCEPTIONS.

A is aspirated in twenty nouns, eight verbs, and the three adverbs; ἄλλης, enough; ἅμα, together; ἅπαξ, once.

E is aspirated before κ, ο, ψ, π, ω, βδ, βρ, δρ, ρκ but, ἐκεί, ἐκείνος, &c. Particularly, in about twenty nouns, ten verbs, and the four adverbs, ἕνκα, for the sake of, ἱζῆς, consequently, ἕως, until, and ἦ, ἱ, the language of grief.†

H is aspirated for the most part before β, γ, κ, σ; in sixteen nouns and in ἡμεῖς, ἡμι, and ἡνικα.

O is usually aspirated before πλ and ρκ, also before μ, φ not following, and σ with a vowel following. The articles ὁ and ὅς are aspirated, and from them ὅτι, ὅθι, &c. The same breathing is used in the prefix particle ὀπ, in seven nouns and in the verb ὀραω.

Ω is aspirated in ὦρα, ὦς, that.

Any vowel is aspirated before ρπ, ρμ, the breathing of the theme being disregarded; as, Ἀρπαξ, Ἐρμῆς.

\* Vossius and Priscian assert that the ancient Greeks used no mark for a mild breathing; but that wherever an aspirate occurred, they prefixed *h* as we do in English, writing *ἡμα* not *αἶμα*. The note H in process of time they divided, and used the right side *h* for an aspirate, and the left side *h* for a mild breathing; but at length transcribers, for their greater ease and expedition, blunted the angles and formed equal semicircles."

† The scholiast upon Aristophanes says, "the Grecians were in the habit, when in distress for deceased friends, of drawling out their words and repeating the sound *ἦ, ἦ, ἦ*; hence funeral lamentations were called *ἑλεγμοί*."

The augment, prefixed to a consonant is mild, but in the perfect tenses of verbs in *μι*, it preserves the breathing of the theme; as, "ἴστημι, ἴστηκα. When prefixed to a vowel, it receives its breathing; as, "Ευπα, ἰσχυον, ὑπα, ὄραω.

The temporal augment retains the breathing of the mutable; as, "Αυω, ἤκυον.

The improper reduplication of verbs in *μι* is aspirated; as, "ἴστημι.

Words that are new, combined, derived or varied preserve the breathing of those from which they are formed; with the exception of ἡδ~~ω~~ from ἡδύς and a few others; in composition *α* for *αμα*, and *ο* for *ομου* are mild, as, ἀκοσίης, ἑρτυξ.

The same word is marked with a breathing correspondent to its different origin or meaning. Some words also, the same signification remaining, are sometimes aspirated and sometimes mild; as, "Ερση and Ἐρση, dew.

#### OF ACCENTS.

Single words, whether simples or compounds have only one accent. Some remove it, and are then called enclitics, and a few have no accent at all; (and are denominated atonics.)

Ten small words have no accent; *εἰ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, τί, ὅς, ἐν, ἐς, ὡς, ἔκ, ἔξ.*

The articles, nevertheless, are accented, *ὁ* for *ὅς, οὗτος* or *τοῦτο; ἡ, οἱ, αἱ* for *αὕτη, ἔτοι, αὐται*, introduced without a substantive and followed by neither *μὲν* nor *δέ*; as, Αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίην, he afterwards went into Lycia.

*Ὅν* or *ἐκ* is accented before any point; as, Ὅ δὲ ἴφη, ἔ. He said, no.

*ὧς, thus*, is every where accented; as, ὧς, ἴφα! thus he spake. So *ὧς, like as*, when placed after in the construction; as, Κύνες ὧς, like dogs; and *ὧς, in a manner*, after *ἔτι*; as, Ἔτι μὲν ὧς, it is indeed, after a fashion.

*Ἐξ* placed after a case is accented; as, Ὅν δὲ κακῶν ἔξ, not from the wicked.

All the words called atonics, when augmented by composition may be accented; as, Νῦν δὲ ὃδὲ παρακαλεῖται, but now he is comforted.

The enclitics are *Τίς*, some one, through all the cases;

the pronouns *μοῦ, μοί, με; σοῦ, σοί, σέ; ἡ, σὶ, ἔ; σφῶι, σφέ, σφίσι, σφῶς, and σφῶ.* The verbs *φημι, φησι, φαδν, φαμὲν, φατέ, φασί· εἰμι, ἐστὶ, ἵσσι, and ἵσμεν; ἐς ἔ, more frequently.* The particular indefinites *ποδὲ, ποθὲ, πῇ, ποῖ, ποῦ, πῶς; also γι, κί, κιν, νυ, περ, πῶ, ῥα, τοι* and frequently *θην.*

Enclitic words either change or lose their accent.

They *change*, that is, they transfer the accent, always acuting it on the last syllable of the word preceding; in which case the preceding word has,

1. An acute accent on the antepenult; as, *"Ανθρώπος τις, a certain man.*

2. A circumflex on the penult, the final syllable being short; as, *Τὐτό ἐστι τὸ σῶμά μου, this is my body.*

3. The acute accent on the penult which, with the last syllable becomes a trochaic foot.

4. When an enclitic shall have preceded, deprived of its accent, or a word wanting an accent; as, *Καθῶς φασί τινες, as some say.*

They *lose* the accent when the word preceding has the tone on the last syllable; as, *ὁ παῖς μου, my servant; they also change a grave accent into an acute; as, Θεὶ μου, Θεὶ μου, my God, my God.*

Enclitic monosyllables lose the accent after paroxytons which are not trochees; as, *Μήτηρ μου, my mother; or after a circumflex on the penult, when the last syllable is long only by position; as, Χοινὶξ μου, my rule. Dissyllables lose not the accent; as, Σωσῶ τινὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν, I might save some of them. Rom. ix. 14.*

The verb *ἐστὶ* draws back the accent upon the penult, when it begins a sentence; or when it immediately follows some point, the particles *καί, κα, α, and words that exhibit an apostrophe, such as τοῦ' ἀλλ'; &c. as, "Εστὶ σῶμα ψυχικόν, καὶ ἔστι σῶμα πνευματικόν, there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body. This occurs sometimes for the sake of emphasis.*

All the rest of the enclitics retain the tone after any point or note of distinction; as, *(Λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ) σοὶ λέγω, he saith to the sick of the palsy, I say unto thee: or even for the sake of emphasis; as, ἡ ῥίζα σέ, the root, thee. Rom. xi. 18.*

Pronouns after prepositions, and *ἡ, or, for the most*

part, have no change of accent; as, ἐν σοῖ, from thee. "Ἦσι διδάξει, or he hath-taught thee.

The indefinite τις often preserves its accent when it precedes a verb, on which it depends; as, 'Ουκ ἔχουσιν φάγασιν, they have nothing to eat.

When many enclitics occur together, they are called synenclitics. Such synenclitics are most commonly accented and without an accent alternately; as, in the five following, 'Ου γὰρ ποτὶ τινα φημι.

## OF WORDS CALLED ENTONICS.

### GENERAL RULES.

1. The accent is commonly on the former syllable, and is either acute or circumflex.

In hyperdissyllables (or words containing more syllables than two) the antepenult is acuted as often as a last syllable is short, and the penult as often as the same syllable is long; as, "Ανδρῶν, ἀνδράπου. Αι and οι finals are considered short on account of accent; as, "Ανδρῶν, τύπῳ, excepting αι and οι in optatives, in contract syllables, and in others that are circumflexed in the nominative; as, Τύπῳ, λιχῶ. Voc. παῖ from παῖς.

2. A syllable that is long by nature or use before a vowel that is short by nature, if it have any tone, is circumflexed.\* Thus τῆς has the penult long, but τίς short:

\* The reason is this. Syllables which have no accent over them are supposed to be barytons, that is, to have a grave accent on the last syllable. If then in contraction you join one syllable marked with an acute (thus ') to a following syllable which is supposed to be a grave, (marked thus `) from the connexion of these two accents will result this figure (") which was the ancient way of circumflexing a syllable, until it came afterwards to be rounded (thus ~). Now if the contraction be made from any thing besides an acute before a grave, this figure (") cannot result; the accent will therefore continue as before. Thus when a grave is supposed before an acute, the acute remains; as, φιλείμιν, φιλούμιν; for the juncture of a grave and an acute would produce this figure (") not a circumflex.

Hence arises the probability that the greater part of those nouns which have a circumflex on the last syllable are formed by contraction; as, Ἑρμῆς from Ἑρμίας, κῆρ from κίαρ, &c.

*Messieurs de Fort Royal*

τυφθίς, τυφθίσα. Before a final, long by position only, it is usually circumflexed; as, Χοῖνιξ. Finals also in -ειν and -ου, if with any tone, require a circumflex; as, ἔειν, ποῦ; except ἰδῆ, ἰέ.

3. Every acuted final, in the body of a sentence is turned into a grave, unless in the interrogative τίς, or before an enclitic, or point of distinction, or at the end of a line in poetry. They are nevertheless acutitons whose grave accent falls on the last syllable.

4. Monosyllables not contracted have the acute accent; as, Χθάν. Monosyllable verbs, if carried out, are every where circumflexed, with the exception of the second person of the present indicative of the verb, φής. Some particular words have a circumflex; as, Βοῦς, γραῦς, &c.

5. In contraction, a word, on account of an acute or a grave accent being understood after it, becomes circumflexed; as, τηχίαν, τηχῶν.

The accusative singular of words formed like λιχῶ are acuted, except αἶδω, ἡῶ: The nominative, accusative and vocative dual of holopathous words in α and ω are acute, as, μενάα, μενά; νόω, νό: So also νόι, νω.\*

Antepenults from νόος that in composition are acuted, bring back their accent on the penult; as, ἔννοος, ἔννοους; εννόου, ἔννου, and a few in ἡθης and ἡρης; as, συνηθείων, συνήθων.

6. The accent remains on the same syllable, in the nominative and oblique cases however varied; as, Λόγος, λόγον· καλός, ἡ, ὃν· τείχεος, τείχους· τύπιω, τύπιε, τύπιομαι.

#### EXCEPTIONS.

The kind of accent is changed in the following ways.

1. The acute is turned into a circumflex in the penult of increasing nouns, as often as the second rule obtains; as, Σωτήρ, σωτήρος.

Oxyton nouns of the first and second declension, circumflect the last syllable of the genitive and dative through all the numbers; as, Κριτής, -εῦ, -ῃ, -αῖν, -ῶν, -αῖς.

\* If the accent be before the syllable to be contracted, it retains its place when the contraction is made; as, Διμοσδίνους, Διμοσδίνους; βόαι, βόα.

Θεός, -εὖ, -ᾶ, -ᾷ, -ᾶν, -οῖς. The same rule applies to articles and oxyton pronouns. Oxytons in -εως circumflex the vocative singular in ευ; when in ᾶ and ᾷς, they circumflex in -οῖς; as, βασιλεῦ, λίχοι.

2. A circumflex is changed into an acute, the syllable upon which it ought to fall being made short, or an antepenult being created; as, Ἡρακλῆς, -εῖος· εἷς, εἷν· σῶμα, σάματ.

3. The place of the accent is changed by the first rule; as, Σῶμα, σωμαλὸν· ἐπίγραμμα, ἐπιγράμμαλ.

In short, through all the irregularities of nouns and verbs, the accent is at one time carried forward, and at another removed backward.

## NOUNS.

### THE ACCENT CARRIED FORWARD.

Acuted antepenults in -εως circumflex the cases that are contracted; as, Χρύσιος, χρυσῖος, χρυσίη, χρυσῆ, χρύσειον, χρυσούν.

Monosyllable nouns of the third declension place an acute accent on the last syllable of the genitive and dative singular and the dative plural; as, Χεῖρ, -ρός, -ρι, χερσί. And εἷς in composition; but we read οὐδίσι, μηδίσι.

Words formed by contraction often circumflex the penult; as, κῆρ, -ῆρος, -ῆρι.

The genitive and dative dual and genitive plural are circumflexed on the last syllable; as, χερσίν, χερῶν.

Such words as have an accent on the penult of the genitive singular or are circumflexed in the nominative not having υ before σ, acute the penult of the genitive plural; as, Δάδων, κρέτων: to these add τρώων, &c.

Participles follow a general rule; as, Θεῖς, θίντ, θέντων, &c. So the pronoun δῖς, δῖνος· and πᾶς in the dative plural πᾶσι.

Τίς, some one, through all the cases is acuted on the last syllable, except τινῶν, τινῶν; but τίς, who? (interrogative) every where on the penult; as, τίς, τίνος, τίνι, &c.

Δόρυ and γόνυ in every case, having a metathesis, follow

the accent of monosyllables; as, Δουρὸς, ἥνός· so also κύων, ἄρην and nouns in -ης -εος, in cases undergoing a syncope; as, κύων, κυνός· θυγάτηρ, -έρος, -ρὸς, &c. but nouns in -ης -εος acute the penult of the dative plural in ᾶσι. In others they vary a little. Of these an example may serve for a rule.

Sing. N. θυγάτης, G. θυγατήρος, θυγατρὸς, D. θυγατήρι, θυγατρί. A. θυγατέρα θυγατρά. V. θυγάτεω.

Dual. N. A. V. θυγατέρι, θυγατρί, G. D. θυγατέρῳιν, θυγατέρῳιν.

Plural. N. θυγατέρεις, θυγατρίεις, G. θυγατέρων, θυγατέρῳιν, D. θυγατράσι, A. θυγατέρας, θυγατρεας, V. θυγατέρεις, θυγατρίεις.

Nouns of the first declension of the simples circumflex the last syllable of the genitive plural; as, Κριτῶν, μουσῶν. Baryton feminines of adjectives, pronouns and participles follow the general rule; as, ἄλλη, ἄλλον.

\*Ιῶ-, ονε, and μία with their compounds circumflex the last syllable of the genitive and dative; as, Ἰῶ ἱῶς, μιῶς, μιᾷ.

#### THE ACCENT DRAWN BACK.

Adjectives in -ων and -ης, whose penult is acuted, in the neuter gender, throw back the accent; as, βελίων, βέλτιον· αὐτόρκης, αὐταρκής. So also ἐλάχεια, λίγεια.

The vocative of hyperdissyllable nouns in -ων, -ονος and -ωνος acute the antepenult; as, Ἀγάμεμνον. But composites from φρῆν retain their accent; as, ὦ δαίφρον. In like manner substantives in -ης of the first declension of the contracts; as, ὦ Δημόσθινος. So also ἀκάκησα, δίσποτα, ἐνρύοπα, μητίετα.

A word compounded with an enclitic takes the same tone which it possessed primitively, the grave being turned into an acute; as, ἥπιε, ἔτινος· so μέτι, οὔτι.

#### VERBS.

##### THE ACCENT CARRIED FORWARD.

The indicative mood circumflexes the last syllable of the second future of the active voice, and the penult of

the middle; as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι; together with the penult of the third person plural of the present, of verbs in -μι; as, τιθεῖσι.

The imperative circumflexes the last syllable of the second indefinite middle; as, τυποῦ. Ἐπεὶ, ἐλθὲ, ἐνέε are particular exceptions. Three imperatives acute the penult, γένου, τράπου, ἐνέγκου.

The subjunctive circumflexes the last syllable in all the indefinites passive, and in the present and second indefinite active of verbs in μι; as, τυφθῶ, τυπῶ. τιθῶ, θῶ. But the penult receives the circumflex in the perfect passive of the contracts and the present and perfect passive of verbs in μι; as, πεποιῶμαι, τιθῶμαι, τιθῶμαι.

The infinitive in -ναι accents the penult; as, τιτυφέναι. The infinitive of other verbs circumflex the last syllable of the indefinite and second future active; as, τυπῶν. It accents the penult of the second indefinite middle; as, τυπίσθαι but removes entirely the accent on the penult of the first indefinite active and of the perfect passive; as, τυψαι, τετυφθαι.

#### THE ACCENT DRAWN BACK.

The imperative of the second indefinite middle, as also all the finite tenses in -μην vary the place of the accent, by the rule of the quantity of the last syllable; as, Τυποῦ, τύπισθι τυπλούμην, τύπλοιο but in the optative, the perfect passive and the second future of the middle, the present also and the perfect of verbs in -με (with the exception of deponents, which are regular; as, δυνάμεν, δύναιο, &c.) preserve their accent upon the same syllable; as, βηβούμεν, -ποῖ ἰσαίμεν, ἰσαίμεν, -αῖο.

#### *Special Rules of the Accent of Nouns in the Nominative.*

*In the first declension, the following are for the most part oxytons:*

Demonstratives in -της; as, Ὀμητής.

Verbal hyperdissyllables in -της, α, ε, and ι not preceding; as, ποιητής.

Feminines.

1. In α, such as verbals in εἰς pure; as, Χαεῖ. Hyper-



dissyllable appellatives in *-αλιᾶ* and *-ωνᾶ*: and not a few particular words; as, *Πλευρα*, &c.

2. In *-η*; such as verbals retaining the characteristic of the tense, as, *Γραμμή*. Verbals also in *-μοη*; as, *Ἰλησμονή*; and participles in *-μινή*; as, *Διξαμινή*. So also finites in *-γῆ*, *-δῆ*, *-ωῆ*, and hyperdissyllables in *-ωλή*, *-ακή*, *-ωχή*, *-αρή*, *-ατή*, as, *Ὀργῆ*, *χορδῆ*, *ζωῆ*, *παυσωλή*, *απακῆ*. &c. feminines in *-α* and *-η* from oxytons in *-ος* preserve their accent; as, *Θεός*, *Θιᾶ*; *ἀδελφός*, *ἀδελφῆ*.

In the second Declension, there are many oxytons in *-ος*. Such, for instance, ending in *-αός*, *-αυός*, *-ῆός*, *-υός*, *-πγός*, *-αγός*, *-σος*; as, *Ἀγλαός*, *αγναυός*, &c. Such also are substantives in *-μος*, an *ε* not preceding; as, *Λιμός*; verbal substantives in *-τός* and *-τρός*; as, *κοπίτός*, *ιστήρός*. Adjectives too in *κός*, *νός*, *πός*, *τός*, as, *Λευκός*, *ἄγνός*, *χαλεπός*, *λεπτός*. Some in *-λος*, if an *ε* or *υ* have not preceded; as, *καλός*; a few in *-μος*; as, *Θερμός*, *ὥμος*, &c. and many in *-ρος*; primitives, pronouns, and comparatives in *-ιρος* not included, except *ιστός*, *δεξιτερός*, *ἀριστερός*.

Hyperdissyllables, as well substantives as adjectives in *-ωλός*, *-ωνός*, *-ωνπός*, *-ωρός*; as, *Πακτωλός*, *τιμαυρός*, &c.

Derivatives in *-ος* from the perfect middle, if they signify actively, are accented; as, *Τομός*, a cutter.

Oxyton genitives, when they become nominatives, retain an accent; as, *Δμωός*, from *τῷ δμωός*.

#### *Compounds in -ος are oxytons.*

All those in *-ικός*; as, *Ἀρχιτεκτονικός*, a chief architect. Compounds too from *ἄγω*, *ἄλγος*, or *ἄλγῳ*, *ἀμέβω*, *ἔργον*, and others; as, *Ξιναγός*, *ποδαγός*, *συνεργός*, &c. Verbals in *-τος* derived from compounds; as, *ἐνλογητός*. Many particular words; as, *ἀνοικτός*, &c. and especially those which are compounded with a preposition; as, *αἰνῳ*, *βαινω*, *λαμβάνω*, *μετρίω*, *ἔχω*, *τίνω*; as, *ἱππαινός*. Substantives also compounded in *-μος*; as, *ἀναβαθμός*. Many ending in *-μον* and *-τον* are oxytons; as, *ἑστμόν*, *φυτόν*; the names of herbs and fruits excepted.

Nouns ending in *-ίλος*, *-ίσκος*, *-λίος*, *-ύλος*, accent the penult; as, *ὀργίλος*, *ναυίσκος*, &c. as also verbals in *-τιος*; as, *Πρακτίος*, and some particular words; as, *Παρθένος*.

Compounds from *ἄντιος*, *σός*, *πλός* acute the penult; as, *ἰαντίος*, *ἀπλός*, &c. Many also, compounded with the

present active of a circumflex verb and all from *πολείω*; as, *ὀμειροπόλος*. So also *μογιλάλος*, &c.

Words compounded from a noun and the preterite middle, if they signify actively, are acuted on the penult, but, if passively, on the antepenult; as, *τηλεσκοπός*, seeing afar off, *τηλεσκοπός*, seen afar off; but those compounded from the preterite middle of the verb *ἔχω*, acute the antepenult; as, *Γαίεχος*, encompassing the earth; and most of those compounded from *δρέμω*, *μάχομαι*, *νέμω*, in either voice are usually acuted on the penult.

Substantives of three syllables in *-ιον* from oxyton nominatives or from dissyllables of other cases acute the penult; as, *Στρεβίον*, *παιδίον*.

Words for the most part terminating in *-αιος* *-ειος* (derived from oxytons) *-οιος*, *-ωος*, *-οιον*, *-ειον*, *-ων*; as also substantives in *-ιος*, circumflect the penult; as, *τριταῖος*, *γυλοῖος*, *ἐχινος*, &c.

Other words not comprehended under these special rules, follow the general one; as do also all compounds, which end in a short syllable, although originated from oxytons or paroxytons; as, *παμποικίλος*, *φιλοσοφός*.

Some words in *-ου* compounded with *α*, *δυσ* and *ευ* (with about eight exceptions) have the accent on the first prefixed syllable; as, *ἐυάγωγος*, *δυσάγωγος*, &c.

All Attics from words in *-ος* pure, preserve the tone of their original; as, *Λεώς* from *λαός*: by acuting also the antepenult, notwithstanding the last syllable be long; as, *Ἰλῆως*, *ἀνώγειω*.

Nouns in *-αν*, *-ιν*, or *-ις*, *-ῖνος* *-ας*, *-αδος*, in *-ην*, *-ηρ*, *-ευς*, *-τς*, and *-ω* are oxytons; as, *τιτάν*, *ἄκτιν*, or *ἄκτις*, *λαμπάς*, *λεχών*, &c. also *ἐγώ*.

Feminines too in *-ις* *-ιδος*. The feminines in *-τις* excepted, which follow their masculines in *-της*.

Adjectives in *-ης*, *-ιος*, and in *-υς* accute the last syllable, as, *αληθής*, *ὄξυς*. But hyperdissyllables in *-ήκης*, *-ήρης*, *-ώκης*, *-ώρης*, and *-ώλης* from *ἄλλυμι*, with a few others follow the general rule.

Derivatives in *-ων* from the second indefinite or perfect middle; locals and the names of months ending in *-ων*, *-ιδων* or *-ηδων*; verbals in *-εμων*; hyperdissyllables in *-ων*, *-ωνν*, *-υμων*; with many other nouns in *-ων* are oxytons; as, *Σταγών*, *ρυμφών*, *ἄηδων*, *ἡγμεν*, *ἀγών*, &c.

Words compounded with the verbal monosyllable of the second person passive, and ending in *ε*, in *ξ* or in *ψ* if a preposition terminated with a vowel be prefixed, together with compounds from *ῶς* accent the final syllable; as, *πρὸςβλῆς*, *καταπῆξ*, *μηδεις*.

#### IN ALL DECLENSIONS.

Nouns which appear to come from words the penult of which is acuted, and to have undergone contraction, circumflex the last syllable; as do also diminutives in *-ᾶς* and *-ῦς*; as, *Ζηᾶς*, *Διονῦς*.

Compounds from simple oxytons ending with a long syllable, provided they are not monosyllables, their termination being preserved, preserve also their final accent; as, *φορᾶ*, *ἀναφορᾶ*; *βασιλεὺς*, *μισοῦσσι*.

Words not originally Greek, for the most part follow their native accent; as, *Ἀβραάμ*, *Πιλάτος*.

Many nouns are marked with various accents; while others are altogether invariable; as, *ἀγροικος*, *ἀγροῖκος*, a husbandman.

Very frequently the same noun is clothed with a different accent on account of its different signification, quantity, declension, or origin; as, *βασιλεία*, a kingdom, *βασιλίσσα*, a queen: *δωδεκαετής*, *-ίος*; *δωδεκαέτης*, *-υ*. A few taken indefinitely accent the last, and when taken interrogatively, the last but one; as, *ποῶς*, *πόσας*; *ποιὸς*, *ποῖος*. So the adverbs *ποτὶ*, sometimes, *πότι*, when.

The same noun, used as an appellative, accents the last syllable, and as a proper noun, oftentimes the preceding; as, *Τυρὸς*, a cheese; *Τύρος*, Tyre. So the adjective accents the last, the substantive the penult; as, *αἶθρς*, glowing, *αἶθος*, ardour. In short nominatives from oblique cases are almost innumerable.

#### THE ACCENTS OF VERBS.

The irregular verbs of the present of the simples are only *εἰμι*, *φημι*, and *χρῆ*, it becomes. (Add too, the imperfect *ἔχρην*.)

In compounds the present of the indicative and the imperative through all the tenses follow the general rules. The other tenses of the indicative and all the other moods retain the accent of the simples.

## EXCEPT

1. Some, though in the present, do not vary from the simples; a few, moreover, that are taken from the unused dissyllables *δῦμι, κλῆμι, σβῆμι, σκλημι*. The circumflex of the person of monosyllables is preserved in composition; as, *Ἀπῆς*.

2. Some compounds, not in the present, the accent of the simples being rejected, follow the general rules: such as those which increase in the beginning; as, *ἔυδον, ἐκάθειδον*; but when the augment is cast away, the circumflex of the simples returns; as, *ἐκάθεσο, καθήσο*. Those too, which retain the final vowel of the preposition; as, *ἔπειχον*: except the prepositions *περὶ* and *ἐν*. So also words compounded from *σχῶ* and *σπᾶω*.

The imperative of the second indefinite, whose simple is a monosyllable, if compounded with a preposition of two syllables, acutes the penult; as, *ἀπὸδος, ἀπόθε*.

## THE ACCENTS OF PARTICIPLES

Are regular, with the following exceptions.

Participles in *-ας, -ης, -υς, -υς*: those in *-ας*, of verbs in *μι*, and in *-ων* of the second indefinite, acute the last syllable; as, *τυφθαίς, τετυφῶς, ζευγνύς, διδῶς, ἰσῶς, τυπῶν*.

The participle of the perfect passive always acutes the penult, although the final be short; as, *τετυμμένος*.

## THE ACCENTS OF ADVERBS.

Words ending in *-η, -υ, -αι, ι, -δον, -ξ, -ας, -ις, -υς, -τας*, are oxytons; as, *ἡ, ἀντικρὺ, χαμαί, αἶ, &c.* So are derivatives in *-ι, -τι, -τι, -την, and -δα* from *-δον*; as, *ὕχλ, ῥηματι, σκιδά, &c.* with about fourteen others.

Those ending in *-άκις* and *-άκι, -ίκα, -δρα*; also *οἶον* or *-όει, -όφει* or *-όφι* acute the penult; such excepted as come from *οἶκος, ἄλλος, παντός, ἐκτός, and ἕδον*.

Compounds with the final particles *νθ, πη, ποι, πῃ, πῶ, περ, πως, τοι*; as, *Μιντοῖνον*: and with the initial particle *ὅπ* and a few others, have the accent on the penult.

Endings in *-οῖ, -οῦ, -ῶ, -χῆ, -χῶς*; as, *πανίλαχῆ, &c.* are circumflexed. So are long monosyllables derived from an article, with a few others; as, *Νῦν, &c.*

Derivatives in *-ως* retain the accent of the genitives from which they come; as, *πονηρῶς*, wickedly, *ποιήτως*, laboriously.

Many words, when they are formed into adverbs, preserve their original accent; as, *εὐθὺς*, *ἀμέλει*, *πλησίον*. Some neuters are excepted.

(1) In *ες*. All those from *ἔτος* are regular; as, *ἔξαιτες*. So also *ἀληθεις*, *ἐπίτηδεις*.

(2) In *α*. All derived from neuters in *α*, with an accent on the penult, *α* being cast away, draw back the accent; as, *τάχᾱ* from *ταχία*. So *σφόδρα*, although from *σφοδραίς*.

Compounds have the tone of the posterior simples not enclitics; as, *ἔπειδ᾽*, *οὐδέ*. Numerals in *-ιχα* and compounds from *αὐτί*, *ἑγγύς*, *πάλιν*, *πάλαι*, *πρόσθεν*, *εἴτα*, *ἐκείνα* are excepted; as, *ἑαυτί*, *πάρεγγυς*, *ἀνάπαλιν*, &c. So *ἤγαν*, *ἔκυν*, *ἔμειν*.

The particles *-γε*, *-ξε*, *-σι*, also, *θι*, *θι*, *ο* not preceding, remove not from its place the accent of the word to which they are affixed; as, *μίντοιγε*, *ἀθήναζε*, &c. Many also in *-δε*; as, *οἴκαδε*. But *δε* added to the adjectives *τοῖς*, *τόσας*, acutes the penult; as, *τοιότιδε*, *τοσόνδε*; with the genitive or dative it is circumflexed; as, *τοιῷδε*, *τοιῷδε*. But *δε* referring to place, follows the nature of an enclitic; as, *Αἰθίοσδε*.

Some particles added to the termination of nouns retain their own accent; the accent of the words preceding them being rejected; as, *ἰσιστῶν*, *ἰσισθῆ*, *ἰκαιοσθήπεται*, *ἠτινῶν*, &c.

A few are ditonic, or double accented; as, *αἶ* or *αἶ*, *περὶ* or *περῶ*.

Doubtfuls (chiefly penults) when shortened are acuted, when produced circumflected; as, *ἴσον κάτω*, *ἴσον ἀνωθεν*. To this rule pertain many verbal dissyllables; as, *Ἄρεις*, *Ἄρεις*, *βροτολογί*, O Mars, Mars, thou homicide, &c.

The orators commonly acute the penult of words of this sort; as, *ἴσος*.

#### THE ACCENTS OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The primitive conjunctions and such as are monosyllables, are accented, unless without a tone; as, *καὶ*, *πλήν*: So *ἀτάρ*, *ἀλλά*, *ἐπεὶ*, *ἢ*. One (*ἔν*) is circumflected.

Compounds ending in *-γάρ*, *-δέ*, *-δὲ*, *-μὲν*, *-ὃ*, *-ὅ* are oxytons; as, *τοιγάρ*, *εὐδὲ*, &c. but those ending in *-εἰ*, *-εἴ*, *περ*, *-πῦ*, *-πως* acute the penult; as, *Προσεται*, *διότι*, &c.

Other conjunctive particles scarcely ever remove the accent of the word to which they adhere.

## THE ACCENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

All prepositions affected by accent, have it on the last syllable: but dissyllables employed for verbs on the former.

All dissyllables (*ἀνά* and *διά* excepted) placed after the case of substantives or of words used substantively, draw back the accent; as, *Ἐξήνης περὶ*. *Περὶ* is so used only among the orators.

The accent of a preposition is lost, on the removal of the vowel on which it ought to fall; as, *ἰφ' ἡμᾶς*, excepting when the accent is drawn back; as, *Δίμων κατ' ἀλητεύοντι*.

## OF THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

Diphthongs and *η* and *ω* are long by nature;\* *ε*, *ο* are short by nature; *α*, *ι*, *υ*, doubtful.

Position† is the same as with the Latins. Thus a short syllable before a mute, a liquid following, is rendered common.

Vowels, by nature long, and diphthongs become common before the vowel of the succeeding word; as,

*Ἡμετέρη ἐν οἰκῇ ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τολόθι πατρὸς.*

“From her native country far

“In Argos, in my palace.”

## THE QUANTITY OF DOUBTFUL VOWELS ON FORMER SYLLABLES.

*Α*, *ι*, *υ*, before vowels, are usually short, except

(1) *α*, as a penult of nouns in *-ών*, increasing by *ι*, and of feminine proper names, in *-αις* is long.

(2) *ι*, a penult of nouns in *-ίων -οις* is long, as, *Εραχίων*, excepting comparatives which are for the most part short. Nouns in *-ία* have the penult sometimes common, but more frequently short; as, *Σοφία*.

*Α*, *ι*, *υ*, before *-μα* in many neuters are long; as, *κλίμα*, *χουμα*. *Α* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *θ*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *φ*, *χ*, is commonly short. *ι* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *θ*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *π*, *σ*, *τ*, *φ*, *χ*, is short. But dissyllables in *-ινη*, and nouns in *-ινη*, *-ίτη*, *-ίτης* lengthen the penult; as, *δίνη*, *ρίνη*, except *δίκη*; *ι* before or after *ε* is usually long.

\* Those syllables are said to be short by nature, in which there is the short vowel *ε*, *ο*; and those long by nature, which contain *η* or *ω*, or have a contraction, a circumflex, or a diphthong.

† Syllables are long by position, whose vowel comes before two consonants in the same or in different words, or before a double consonant.

Υ before ζ, δ, θ, κ, λ, ν, π, ρ, τ, φ is shortened; before γ, μ, σ, χ is for the most part lengthened.

Υ is long in the penult of verbals before τ (a few in -υτες excepted) as *Αντήρ*, &c. and in dissyllables in -υλη, -υνη, -υτες (except *μύλη*, *γυνή*, *πλυνός*) and in adverbs in -υδόν. The doubtful syllable of a diphthong dissolved or lessened is short; as, *παῖς*, *φυγή* from *φευγω*.

The quantity of doubtfuls in the last syllable of the nominative continues commonly on the penult of the other cases.

### *The Increase of Nouns.*

Syllables long in the nominative, if declined *pure*, are usually common in the oblique cases; as, *δεῦς*, *δευός*; *ναῦς*, *ναός*.

A syllable doubtful before a double consonant, in the last syllable of the nominative, is short in the other cases; as, *ἄνλαξ*, *ἀνλακος*; *Στύξ*, *συγός*; but nouns in -ιξ -ιγος, gentiles in -ιξ -ικος, and some others in -υξ -υκος lengthen the penult of the oblique cases.

Υε, long in the nominative, is short in the other cases:

### *The Increase of Verbs.*

The quantity of the penult remains in the present and imperfect tenses, through all the voices and moods; as, *κρίνω*, *κρίνον*; and in the cognate tenses; as, *ἔτυπον*, *τυπῶ*.

The quantity of the indicative is preserved in like tenses of other moods and participles; as, *κρίνω*, *κρίνε*, *κρίνομαι*, &c.

The penult of the first indefinite is long in the fourth conjugation; as, *ἔκριναν μέγα νῆκος*, they condemned the great tumult.

But, in the third conjugation, the penult, both of the future and first indefinite are more commonly short; as *ἢ σὺ κακῶς διακώσης*, if thou adjudgest wrong.

In words, whose theme ends in *α* pure, *α* being the penult after ρ, or a vowel is common. *ι* and *υ* are more frequently long.

The penult of the perfect active or middle is usually short; as, *τίτυφα*, *τίτυπα*. Unless the doubtful syllable of the theme of the three first conjugations being long or common by use retain its quantity; as, *βεβέριθι ἀλνά*,\* the vineyard was loaden.

\* From Theocritus, *Πυγμαῖας σαφυλαῖσι καλὸν βέβριθεν ἀλνα*. The vineyard was beautifully weighed down with red clusters.

The penult of the third person plural in *-αι* is long. The proper reduplication of verbs in *μι*, (unless position hinder) is short: but the improper common; as, *ἄλλα παχῶς, ἄφιν*, but he dismissed him with contempt.

A, the characteristic of the first declension of verbs in *μι* is every where short, save in the subjunctive and the active participles.

Υ, the characteristic of verbs in *μι*, in the indicative singular of the active voice is long; in the rest, short. Dissyllables of the active voice make the *υ* long; as, *τὸ δ' ἄμφω γαίαν ἰδύτην*, these both passed to the shades.

Derivatives usually retain the quantity of their primitives, and compounds of their simples. Except *παν*; as, *πρόπαν ἡμέρῃ*, every day.

#### THE QUANTITY ON FINAL SYLLABLES.

If a doubtful be long in the last syllable of the nominative, it commonly remains so in the other cases. If short or common, it retains the quantity in the accusative and vocative singular.

Nouns which have two terminations are long in the nominative; as, *ἄκτις* and *ἄκτιν*, a radius.

Those ending in *-α, -αν, -αρ, in -ι, -ιν, -ις, in -υ and -υς* are short; as, *τράπεζα, ἄν, αὐτὰρ, μίλι, πάλιν, πόλις, σὺ, βαθὺς*. But the following are long:

(1) Those in *-α*; i. e. in *-ία, -έα, -δα* and *-ρα* not preceded by a diphthong; as, *Χαρά*: and in *-ια*, those excepted which come from adjectives in *-ης* and from feminines; as, *ἀλήθεια* from *ἀληθής, ἥρμα*. So those in *-ια*, except verbals in *-τρια*; all feminines from adjectives in *-ης*, except *διὰ, πότνια, ἰα*, and *μία*; also duals in *α*; *ῥα, μέγα*.

(2) Those in *-αν*, of the masculine, and adverbs, except *ῥταν*, when.

(3) Monosyllables in *-αρ* and *-ις*, except *θίς, τίς*.

(4) Oxyton adverbs in *-τι*; but not those in *τι*.

(5) Nouns in *-ιν -ινος, -υν -υτος*.

(6) Many acutiton feminine dissyllables in *-ις -ιδος* with the penult long; and hyperdissyllables, with the penult and antepenult short lengthen the last syllable; as, *κλήις, κεραῖς*; as do all in *-ις, -ιδος*; as, *ῥεγίς*.

Finally; Oxyton substantives which are declined by



-ος (*ιχθυσ*, *ἰφρευς*, and *χιλυσ* excepted) and those ending in -ας and -υς are long, with these two exceptions.

1. Nouns imparisyllabic in declension not making the genitive in -ατος are short; as, *Λαμπάς*.

2. Accusatives plural that are imparisyllabic and adverbs in -ας are short; *ἑλās*, however, is sometimes long.

From the common form of speech, of which we have been treating, there is a twofold departure, by figures and by dialects.

#### FIGURES OF WORDS.

These may be learned from the Latin; they are nine in number, and are more commonly used in the following connexions.

1. *Prothesis* (from *προτίθημι*, I place before) employs an *ε* commonly in verbs; (and at the beginning) as, *ἰλάσμαι*, *ἰώνω*. A repetition of the first syllable or consonant, is called *anadiplosis*, from *ἀναδιπλύνω*, I double.

2. *Aphæresis* (from *ἀφαιρέω*, I take away) diminishes the beginning of a word; as, *αῖα* for *γαῖα*; *κῆνος* for *ἐκῆνος*. When it takes away the reduplication of the perfect, it is called *arsis*, (from *ἄρσις*, a removal) as, *δίχθαι* for *διδιχθαι*.

3. *Ephenthesis* (from *ἐπι*, *εν*, and *τιθέμι*, I place between) is frequent among the poets and Ionians. It introduces an *ε* after *σ*, and an *υ* after *σ*; as, *ξῆνος*, *νῦνος*, for *ξίνος*, *νόνος*.

4. *Syncope* (from *συνέκπη*, a cutting out) strikes out some letter from the middle of a word; as, *οἶμαι* for *οῖομαι*. It is most frequently used in genitives of the third declension, *ε*, *δ*, or *τ* being destroyed; as, *πατέρος* for *πατίρος*, *τιγχείος* for *τιγγείος*.

5. *Paragoge* (from *παράγω*, I extend) adds frequently to verbs the syllable *θη*, as, *ἔσθη* for *ἔς*; and the syllable *φι* or *φιν* to nouns; which are therefore undeclined; as, *εὐθείσφι*, *pectus*, -*oris*, -*ora*, &c.

6. *Apocope* (from *ἀποκόπη*, a cutting away) takes from the end of a word; as, *ἔς* for *ἔστω*. Nouns of the third declension through all the cases of the singular, are most affected by this figure; as, *Δῶ*, *Δίαν*, for *Δῶμα*, *Δίαντος*.

#### TRANSPOSITION OF LETTERS.

A *metathesis*, or transposition, (from *τιθέμι*, I arrange,

μετα, otherwise) frequently occurs before or after a  $\epsilon$ ; as,  $\kappa\epsilon\rho\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ :  $\dot{\iota}\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota$  for  $\dot{\iota}\delta\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota$ . (So also  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$  for  $\gamma\omicron\eta\upsilon\varsigma$ .)

#### CHANGE OF LETTERS.

An *antithesis*, or changing, (from  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , I introduce,  $\alpha\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}$ , in place of,) frequently supplies  $\sigma$  for  $\epsilon$ ; as,  $\pi\omicron\rho\sigma\omega$  for  $\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon\omega$ ; and  $\tau\tau$  for  $\sigma\sigma$ ; as,  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\alpha$  for  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$ . The changing of a termination in dative cases is called a *metaplasm*,\* or transformation; as,  $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\alpha\sigma\iota$  for  $\sigma\alpha\beta\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\iota$  for  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$ .

A *imesis*, or separation, (from  $\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ , I will cut) is much used by the poets, and almost by them alone: It divides a word; as,  $\Lambda\text{Π}\text{Ο}' \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha \dot{\iota}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha \Delta\Upsilon\Xi\Omega$ .

"If I not strip thee to that hide of thine."—*Cowper*.

The *synalæpha*, a contraction or excision, (from  $\epsilon\upsilon\eta$ , with, and  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\eta$ , fatness; for the excision the *synalæpha* makes, is for the enriching and swelling of the adjoining word) is very much used by the poets. In the end of words, a vowel short by nature or use, and with the poets,  $\alpha$  diphthong are struck out before a vowel or a diphthong; as,  $\epsilon\pi'$   $\dot{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$ , (for  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota} \dot{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$ .) The poets employ or omit the elision at pleasure; the orators more regularly attend to it in prepositions: with both of them  $\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota$  and  $\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ , and with the orators,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota$  is scarce ever varied.

A *thlipsis*, or repression, (from  $\theta\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ , I suppress, and which is a mere *synalæpha*) is made by the elision of a vowel, either by apocope; as,  $\tau' \acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ , or by *aphæresis*; as,  $\tau' \alpha\mu\alpha$ .  $\text{Και}$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $\eta$  following, becomes  $\kappa\alpha$ :  $\omicron$  or  $\epsilon$  following, it becomes  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ .

A *synæresis*,† or comprisal, (from  $\sigma\upsilon\eta\alpha\iota\omega$ , I draw into one) contracts two vowels into a diphthong, both being preserved; as,  $\theta\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon$  for  $\tau\acute{\omicron} \dot{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omicron\upsilon$ .

A *crasis*,† or mingling, (from  $\kappa\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , a mixture) is very much employed. It either changes or loses a vowel.

\* Dr. Wettenhall has confined the *metaplasm* to the varying of the dative case. Other grammarians of eminence have employed the term *metaplasm* as a general name for the *figures of words*, and describe it as "adding, taking away, transposing, and changing letters."

† The difference between a *synæresis* and a *crasis* appears to be this; the *synæresis* never varies the vowels, the *crasis* always varies or loses.

When the *i* of a diphthong is lost from the body of a word, it is written under; as, ἰγῆμαι for ἰγὶ οἶμαι. The breathing is preserved, marked over the word, or the mild is changed into an aspirate. It is removed frequently in τῶντι.

#### FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

These, as with the Latins, are *enallage*, *ellipsis*, and *pleonasm*.

The *enallage*, (from ἐνάλλαγη, a mutation) is used,

1. In number: Duals, with the poets, are united with plurals; as, καμίνην δέ μοι ἵπποι, my horses were fatigued.

2. In case: The vocative is put for the nominative; as, Εὐρύστα Ζεῦ, O thou far discerning Jupiter.

3 In mood: The infinitive is very frequently used in the place of the imperative; as, μὴ πλουτῇ ἀδίκως, grow not rich by injustice. (See Romans xii. 15, and Luke ix. 3.)

In nouns there is also an enallage of gender, sometimes of both gender and number: in verbs there is frequently a change of tenses, voices, and frequently of meaning.

The *ellipsis*, a leaving out, (from ἔλλειπω, I leave) is frequent in adjectives, or feminine articles, especially in the oblique cases; as, πρώτης, that is, ὁρας, and in others, as well neuters as masculines. The ellipsis of many words is frequent in proverbs, short sayings, and especially in theatrical dialogues; as, ἡ τῶν, ἡ ἐπὶ ταῖς, this, or upon these.

The *pleonasm*, or redundancy, (from πλεονάζω, I abound) is of the nature of a periphrasis, as when παῖδες and υἱες, are used with the genitive of a noun, for the noun itself; as, υἱες Ἀχαιῶν, sons of the Greeks, for Greeks; so also χεῖμα; as, μέγα χεῖμα σὺς, a great boar.

With the poets, a noun of *quality*, with the genitive of a person, or with an adjective proper, is used as a periphrasis of the person; as, Ἴς Τηλεμάχου, equal to Tele-machus.

To these figures of syntax, add the figure of deranging: the *hyperbaton*, (or as the Greeks also term it, ἀνακόλουτον) by which the order of words is disturbed, the arrangement being unusual; as, τῷ ὕμας ὄντας, νεκρὸς, and you being dead; τῷ ὄντας ὕμας νεκρὸς συνιζουποιήσας, even you being dead hath he quickened. Ephesians, ii. 1. 5.

## FIGURES OF PROSODY.

The *synæresis*, or comprisal, called also a *synecphonesis*, and a *synizesis*, strikes out a short vowel before a long one; as, *θεοῖσιν ἱκευξάμενος*, addressed to the gods: sometimes it removes a long vowel before a short one, or a long one before a long one, in the same and in different words. It includes, as with the Latins, the *diæresis*\* and the *cesura*.†

A *systole*, or contraction, (from *συσπιλω*, I contract) shortens a long syllable, and not unfrequently *αι* before a final consonant; as, *εἰ δὲ νυν αἶψά μ' ἔκωμαι φίλον ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν*. *Il.* 1. 414.

“If I return

“To my beloved country, I renounce

“The illustrious meed of glory.” *Cowper*.

A *diastole*, or dilatation, (from *διασπιλω*, I enlarge) called also an *ectasis*, lengthens a short syllable; more frequently before a liquid or an aspirate, whether a consonant or a vowel; as, *Μίλος αἰέδω*, I sing a song; “*Ἴδον αἰδωλὸν ὄφιν*, I saw a variegated serpent.

The *antispode* (from *ἀντί* and *πῶς*) is that in which *foot* is placed for *foot*, as when a spondee is introduced in the fifth foot of an hexameter; as,

*Ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κραίτερος τ' αἰχμητής.*

*Il.* γ. 179.

“In arms heroic, gracious on the throne.” *Cowper*.

Such a line is called a spondaic line.

*Brachycatalexis* or *Acatalexis* is when a syllable or foot is wanting to complete the verse; the *hypercatalexis* or *hypermetre* is when a syllable or foot is redundant.

*Dialysis* (from *διαλυσις* a dividing) is when a word is so placed at the end of a verse, that one part of it is in a preceding, and the other in the subsequent line:

*Ποικίλ' ἀνέμοισιν ἀπ' ὀρέων αἶθρ—*

*ρεε διὰ μέσσην.*

*Sappho, Ode 10th.*

Passing frequently from heaven, through the midway air.

\* *Diæresis* converts a word of one syllable into two, usually by resolving the vowels which compose it; as, *παῖς* for *παῖς*, a boy.

† The *cesura* employs a syllable at the end of a word, when the preceding foot is finished, for the beginning of the ensuing. The syllable, by nature short, is by this figure made long; as *οἱ δὲ μέγα ἰαχόντες*, but crying out aloud.

## OF DIALECTS.

Dialect is a form of speaking,\* differing from common use, and peculiar to certain people or provinces.

Four dialects are commonly enumerated. The Attic, the Ionic, the Doric, and the Æolic, to which some add the Bœotic. The poets mingle, and even shape dialects at will.

The variations of dialect have relation to the different parts of grammar.

## IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

The *Attic*† (that we may omit less frequent variations) for a second ε often write a σ; as, *θάρος* for *θάρεος*. Instead of the σ in *συν*, and in the words compounded with it, they write ξ. For σ in the middle of a word, they not unfrequently introduce δ; as, *ἰδμιν*. The Dorians do the same. For σσ they write ττ; as, *θάλαττα*, and for ε, η. *They are fond of the omega, and greatly delight in contractions, and in the mingling even of different words.*

The *Ionians*,‡ for ν in the penult, frequently put α; as, *Μίγαδος*, *τάμνα*. For π, in interrogatives and redditives,

\* Dr. Milner observes, that “to give the young scholar a conception of dialect, it is usual to compare it with some peculiarities of expression in several counties of England. Thus in some western counties, *u* is pronounced like *i*; as, *judgement* for *judgment*; *f* like *v*; as, *vor* instead of *for*; and *s* like *z*; as *zed* for *said*.” But Rollin well observes, that these dialects were not provincial jargons, but perfect languages, possessing their own rules and beauties. Whenever the first Greek writers, as is frequently the case, mingle the dialects together, there is always one, like a *Penthesilea*, more prominent than the rest.

† The Athenians, and such as resided in Attica, used this dialect. The orators, historians, &c. who most employ it are Isocrates, Æschines, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, and Lucian. Among the modern writers, Philostratus, Basil, and indeed most of the fathers, it is esteemed the finest dialect of them all.

‡ The Ionic dialect was used by the Athenian colonies in Asia and the islands. Hippocrates and Herodotus are the writers who chiefly introduce it. It is frequently seen in Theognis, Hesiod, and Homer. Indeed the last of these poets, whether from his having been conversant with the whole of Greece, or from the versatility of his genius, frequently uses all the dialects.

they supply  $\kappa$ ; as,  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$  for  $\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$ ; and for  $\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\xi$ ; as,  $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha$  for  $\delta\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha$ . They assume  $\iota$  after  $\epsilon$ , and  $\omega$  after  $\omicron$ , and delight in the metathesis; as,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$ ; but especially in the resolution of diphthongs and circumflexed vowels; as,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  for  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omega\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ;  $\psi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$  for  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$ . The Ionians avoid contractions, and very much use the eta.

The Dorics\* almost every where write  $\alpha$  for  $\eta$ ; as,  $\text{Ἄλιον}$  for  $\text{Ἡλίον}$ , and often for  $\epsilon$  and  $\omega$ ; as,  $\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ , for  $\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\eta\omega\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ . They, by turns, introduce  $\eta$  for  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\kappa\eta\gamma\omega$ .  $\delta\alpha\eta\mu\alpha$  for  $\kappa\alpha\gamma\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\mu\alpha$ :  $\kappa$  for  $\tau$ ; as,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$  for  $\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\tau\iota$ ; and on the contrary,  $\epsilon$  for  $\kappa$ ; as,  $\tau\eta\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\tau\eta\iota$  for  $\kappa\epsilon\iota$ . They employ  $\nu$  for  $\lambda$ ; as,  $\eta\upsilon\theta\iota$  for  $\eta\lambda\theta\epsilon$ ;  $\sigma$  for  $\theta$ ; as,  $\sigma\iota\omega\nu$  for  $\theta\iota\omega\nu$ ,  $\sigma\delta$  for  $\xi$ ; as,  $\kappa\alpha\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$  for  $\kappa\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ ;  $\kappa$  for  $\omicron\iota$  or  $\omicron\upsilon$ ; as,  $\pi\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$ . Sometimes  $\omicron\upsilon$  for  $\alpha\upsilon$ ; as,  $\iota\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\nu$ ; and  $\omicron\upsilon$  for  $\omicron\upsilon$  almost always. The favourite vowel of the Dorics is alpha.

The Æolians† (like the Dorics) write  $\alpha$  for  $\eta$  and  $\omicron$ ; as,  $\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$  for  $\omicron\sigma\sigma\alpha$ ; and  $\epsilon$  for  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ : for  $\delta$ , they use  $\xi$ ; as,  $\xi\alpha\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ .  $\omicron$  and  $\omega$  are used for each other; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ , for  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\varsigma$ : for  $\mu$ ,  $\pi$ ; as,  $\acute{\omicron}\pi\pi\alpha\tau\alpha$  for  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ , and as some say, the contrary. Diphthongs, the  $\iota$  being struck out, double the following consonant: as,  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\rho}\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\acute{\iota}$ , for  $\chi\eta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\iota}$ .

#### IN ETYMOLOGY.

The dual number is entirely excluded by the Æolics.

For the prepositive articles  $\omicron\iota$  and  $\alpha\iota$ , the Dorics use  $\tau\omicron\iota$  and  $\tau\alpha\iota$ . For  $\upsilon$ , the Attics use  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\nu$ , the Dorics  $\acute{\omicron}\tau\iota\omega$ , the Ionics  $\acute{\omicron}\tau\iota\omicron$  and  $\acute{\omicron}\tau\tau\iota\omicron$ . The poets for  $\tilde{\omega}$  use  $\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega$ . The Attics for  $\tilde{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , write with the Ionics  $\acute{\omicron}\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma\iota$ . Other

\* The Doric was chiefly confined to the Argives and Lacedæmonians. It spread through Sicily, Epirus, Cyprus and Libya. It is chiefly used by Archimedes, Pythagoras, and Timæus: among the poets, by Theocritus, Pindar, Moschus and Bion. It sometimes appears in the tragedies of Sophocles.

† The Æolic (deriving its name from the Æolians, a colony which settled in Asia, who used the dialect) was in use also among the Lesbians and Boeotians. Sappho and Alceus are the chief writers who adopt it. In the books of the New Testament, examples of most of the dialects may be discovered.

Strabo is of opinion, that the dialects are reducible to two; the Doric and Ionic; with the former the Æolic, and with the latter the Attic very much corresponds.

variations of the articles may be known from the analogy of their declension.

*In the FIRST DECLENSION of NOUNS*, for *α* the Ionians employ *η*. For *η* the Dorians and Æolians use *α*. For *ου* the Ionians write *ω*, the Dorians *α*, the Æolians *ω*, the Bœotians *α*, and the poets *υ*. For *αν* and *ην*, masculines, the Ionians introduce *ω*. For *ον* the Ionians use *ω*, the Dorians *αν*, the Æolians and Bœotians *ων*. For *αις*; *ης* and *ων* is written by the Ionics, and *αισι* by the Dorics. For *ας* masculine, the Ionians write *αις*, and for *ας* plural feminine, the Æolians use *αις*.

*In the second declension*, for *ου* the Ionians read *ω* and the Dorians *υ*. Instead of *οι*, the poets use *ωι*, while for *οις* the Ionics employ *οισι*, and the Dorics *ως* and *ος*. For *ους* the Dorics use *ος*, and the Æolics *ως*. In place of the Attic genitive and dative *ω*, *η*, the poets say *ωο*, *ηο*. In nouns of a mixed form, for *ω* the Attics use *ω*, the Æolics *ωι*, and the Ionians *ωι*.

*In the third declension*, for *ου*, the poets have *ω*, and for *οι* the Æolics have *τωις* (the penult *ου* or *οι* being turned into their original *οι* or *οι*) as, *γατόρωις* for *γίγνωσι*.

*In the first declension of the contracts*, for *ω* in the accusative singular, the Attics use *η*.

*In the second of the contracts*, for the penult *η*, in the oblique cases, the Ionians use *α*, the poets *η*; for the penult *α*, in nouns in *ως* or *ως*, the Ionians employ *η*, the Æolians *α*, and the Bœotians *ι*. The Attics and the poets contract *ως*, *ως* into *ως*. In penults of the holopathon form of *κίρας*, the Ionians place *ι* for *α*; as, *κίρας*.

The adjectives of two terminations are declined by the Attics as having three.

In primitive pronouns, for *ἐγώ*. *ἐγώ*, the Attics write *ἐγώ*, *ἐγώ*, *ἐγώ*; the Dorians *ἐγώ*; the Æolians *ἐγώ*, and the Bœotians *ἐγώ*. In the dual, the Dorians and Æolians have *ἄμμε*. In the plural, the Dorians write *ἄμμε* and *ἄμμε*, *ἄμμε*, &c. and the Æolians *ἄμμε*, *ἄμμε*, and *ἄμμε*, *ἄμμε*, and *ἄμμε*. For *συ* the Dorians use *τυ*, *τυ*, *τυ*, and in oblique cases, *τιν*, *τοί*. *τί*. In the dual they have *ὑμμε*, and in the plural *ὑμμε*, *ὑμμε*, *ὑμμε*. The Æolians use *ὑμμε* in the dual, and *ὑμμε* in the accusative plural. But it must be observed that the termination *ου* of the genitive singular of all the primitive is changed by the Ionians into *ω* and *οι*; by the poets into *ωο*, and by the Attics into *οι* and *ωο*.

Instead of *ἦ*, the Ionians use *ἦ*, and for *μῖν*, the Dorians use *νῖν*; but *μῖν*, with the poets, (who for the most part employ *ἔμιν* and *τῖν* in the singular) is indeclinable, and used through all the oblique cases, and in all numbers. For *σφῆς* the Dorians have *σφῖ* and *ψῖ*, and for *σὸς*, *τῖδς*. The poets for *ῖς* write *ῖος*. The Dorians, from plural nominatives, peculiar to themselves, form the new possessives *ἄμδς* and *ὕμδς*. So also *σφδς*. The Ionians into *δτδς* and *αὐτδς*, and words compounded with them, introduce an *ι* before long vowels or diphthongs; (the nominative plural, and, as some say, the dual number excepted) as, *τουτῖν*, *ἑμαυτῖν*, &c. The Attics add *ι* to denote a thing present; as, *ἐτοσι*, *τουτῖ*, *ταυτῖ*; so in adverbs, as *νυνι*; but this appended *ι* is always acuted.

*In verbs*, the dialectic variations relate to the augment, middle letters, or terminations.

*The augments* (1) *are changed*; the syllabic into the temporal, and with the Attics, the immutables *α* and *ευ* into *η* and *ηυ*; as, *ἤμιλλον* for *ἔμιλλον*. In place of a reduplication *λῖ* and *μῖ*, in some cases the Attics add *αι*; as, *ἄλληφα*, *ἄμαρμαι*.

(2) *They are multiplied*. The poets prefix *ι* to the tenses; as, *ἔηπα*, *ἔηκα*, and sometimes to nouns, if the measure of the verse need it; as, *μισος*. The Attics do the same in tenses beginning with *ω*; as, *ἔωρον*. In verbs beginning with *α*, *ι*, *ο*, they double the first two letters; as, *ἐξήρικα*. If the word exceed three syllables, the third is removed; as, *ἰλήλυθα* for *ἰλήλυεθα*. The Ionics in each aorist use the reduplication through all the moods, as, *τίτυψα*, *κίκαμον*. This is sometimes extended to the second future, as, *τίταγω*.

(3) *They are diminished* by the Ionians, as, *τιυχῖ*, *ὀλέκοιτο*. Sometimes both reduplication and augment are removed; as, *βλήτο* for *ἰβίβλητο*.

Middle letters are varied. Future polysyllables in *ισω* are changed by the Attics into *ιω*, as, *ἀφωρίω*, (in the middle voice *-υμαι*) and by the Dorics into *ῖξω*, as, *καθῖξω*, *λογῖξω*.

The Attics also from some first indefinites lose *σ*, and when *υ* is servile *υ*, as, *ἔχυσα*, *ἔχισα*, *ἔχια*.

The Æolians render the future *ξω* by *ρσω* of the barytons, as, *ὄρσω*, *ὄρσω*. In pluperfect actives, the Attics shorten the penult of the third person plural, as, *ἔτιτυφισαν*.



The Boeotians shorten others, as, *ἵππυφαιεν*. The poets change *α*, the penult of the first person plural of the subjunctive active into *ε*; as, *τυπτομεν* for *τυπταμεν*. In the penult *-ους*, of feminine participles, the Dorics use *αις*; as, *παθοῖσα*, *λιποῖσα*; and in others; as, *ὑπακοισα*.

The Attics divest some preterite passives in *σμαι* of their *σ*; as, *κικονίμαι*, whence *κικονιμένος*; on the contrary from verbs in *νν* they form perfects in *σμαι*; as, *μεμύλασμαι*. The poets in the first indefinite passive resume *ν*; as, *ἐκλινθη*.

In terminations, there is a wonderful variety.

In the active voice. To the second person singular of some verbs in the indicative, the Attics add *θα*; as, *οἶθα*. This is done by the Æolians in the subjunctive; as, *τύπτησθα*. The Dorians express their first persons plural ending in *ν* by *σ*, (so *αις*, *μεις*, for *αιεν*, *μιν*, and *ς* sometimes for a final *ν*) and their third persons plural in *σι* by *ντι*; as, *πινόμενς*, *τιζόντι*, *τιτύφαντι*, (with the Boeotians *τίτυφαν*) which also obtains in verbs in *μι*; as, *ἰσθῆμι*, *τιθίντι*, and in futures; as, *δωσῶντι*: *ντι* is used both for *νσι* and *εσι*.

The Ionians express the singular and third person plural of the imperfect and second indefinite by *ισκον*, *ισκεις* *ισκει*, the augment being for the most part rejected: as, *κρυπτισκον*, *-εις*, *-ει*. So also in the first indefinite, *τυψασκον*. The Boeotians terminate the third person plural of the tenses in *σαν*; as, *ἵτυπτοσαν*, *ἵτυψασαν*, *ἵτυποσαν*. The pluperfect (though rarely) the Ionians and Boeotians express by *ια*, *ιας*, *ια*.

In the imperative; the Attics for the third person plural of the present and of each indefinite employ the genitive plural of participles, as, *τυπτόντων*, *τυψάντων*, *τυπόντων*, instead of *τυπτίτωσαν*, *τυπύτωσαν*, *τυψάτωσαν*. For the termination *ε* of the second indefinite the Dorics use *ον*; as, *ἰπὸν* for *ἰπι*.

In the optative. The Æolians express the singular and the third plural of the first aorist by *αια*, *αιας*, *αι*, *αιαν*; this termination is a favourite one with the Attics; as, *λεξαια*, *οκας*, *-αι*, *-αιαν*. In the subjunctive; under third persons singular ending in *η*, the Ionians write an *ι*, and insert a *ς*; as, *τύπτησι*.

The Ionians express some infinitives in *ειν* and *ναι* by *ειμεν*; the Attics and Dorics by *ἴμεναι*; as, *ἀκούμεν*, *ἀκον-*

μῆταις ἤμαι and ἔμαιναι for ἀκοῦναι, ἵναι. The diphthong is sometimes shortened, as, θέμναι, δομῖναι from θῆναι, δύναι. For αι, the Dorics read ει; as, γαρεύιν. The termination αι, of the perfect passive, the Æolics make ου.

In the passive voice (and also in the middle) the second person singular of tenses in μαι were anciently written with ται; as, τυπτίσαι, whence the Ionians by suppressing ε, make τυπτῖται, and in the subjunctive τυπτῆται. For μῖθαι the Dorians use μῖθαι and the Æolians μῖθι or μῖθιν. For θῆσαν the Boeotians have θῖν and ησαν, ασαν, οσαν, εν, αν, ον.

In the perfect and pluperfect the Ionians form the third person plural from the third singular, by inserting α before ται or τοι: as, ἰψαλαται; the tenuis, if any precede, being turned into an aspirate, and ε into the characteristic of the second indefinite, as, τιτύφαται, πιφράδαται, from τίτυπται, πίφραται: if a long vowel or diphthong precede, it is shortened, as, πιφοίωται, τίθωται. This, however, the poets observe or omit as the measure of the verse may require.

The poets follow the Ionians in forming the third person plural in all the tenses of the indicative and especially of the optative: but in the optative they do not shorten a long syllable, as, τυπτοῖατο. In the imperative, the Attics contract the third person plural in θῶσαν, in θων; as, ἐπαίρειθων. They also form the third person plural from the third singular, by adding ν.

In the subjunctive, the circumflexed vowels of each of the aorists are resolved; the poets introduce an ι, and draw back the accent, as for φανῶ, the Ionics φανίω, the poets φανίω; whence also φανίω, -ής, -ῆη with the poets.

In the middle voice the Dorics terminate the first future of each conjugation in ἔμαι and εὔμαι; as, κείσῃμαι, κοισεῖμαι.

In the first of the contracts: the Dorians contract αῖ into η; as, ὀρέῃς; which also the Attics imitate in ζῷ, παινῷ, δειψῷ, χρεῷμαι. The Æolians subscribe an ι; as, γελᾷς, γελᾷς. The poets before α of the contracts introduce an α; as, τιμέασθαι, before ω, if a short syllable precede α, if a long one ω; as, πηδῶω, ὀρέωω, βόδωσα.

In the second of the contracts. The Ionians resolve αι contracted frequently into ιαι; as, ποικαῖσαι. The Dorians contract ου (and ου of the first) into ου; as, καλιεῖσα, γαλιεῖσα.

The Attics and Æolians in the second and third conjugation turn *μι* of the optative contract into *ου*; as, *ποιέου, χρυσάου*. This the Dorics imitate in all the conjugations, the penult *ει* being turned into *ου*; as, *βουου, προσφου, χρυσου, φησ - φη - φητον*, &c. This form in the first conjugation is used by the Attics.

The Æolics express the infinitive by *ει*, drawing back the accent; as *γίλεις, φρένεις*: *υ* of the third being turned into *ει*, as, *ἔρδεις*. The rest of the contracts may be learned from the analogy of the barytons.

In verbs in *μι* the Boeotians write the reduplication by *ι*, as, *τίθιμι*. The poets, even in words commencing with a vowel, add a reduplication peculiar to themselves; as, *ἀλάλημι, ἐνίστημι*. The Æolians render *η*, when a penult derived from *ι*, into *ε*, doubling *μ*, as, *τιθιμι*, (so *εμμι*) but the Boeotians in *ει*, as, *πιφίλοιμι*.

The third person singular of the present indicative with the Dorics ends in *τι*, as, *ἵκνται, τίθηται, δίδωται*. With the Ionians, the third person plural in the second and third of the contracts, ends in *ιασι* and *εασι*, as, *τιδίνασι, διδύασσι*.

The poets decline the optative of the first by *-ην - ης - ηη*, &c. and (together with the Attics) the optative of the third by *ων, ωης*, &c. The rest may be learned from analogy.

In adverbs the dialectic variations arising from articles may be collected from what has been said respecting them.

The Attics change the final particle *δε* into *δι* and *διε*. The poets in the penults of adverbs, which end in *θει* or *δε*, insert a *σ*, as, *ευρανόσδε*. They variously increase many; as, *ἰχθῆς, τῆν*: others they diminish; as, *τίσσι* for *τίποσι*. They take away a *ς* or a *ν* final at will, as, *χῶρε, ὀπίσδε*. The Æolians terminate adverbs in *θει* with an *α*; as, *ἄτρεθα*.

There are fewer variations in conjunctions. The Dorics employ *αἰκα* for *αἰκιν*. The *ἤμος* and *τῆμος* or *whēn* and *then* of the Dorians is very much used among the poets.

In short, most of the indeclinables, whether adverbs conjunctions, or seeming prepositions are the peculiar words of certain provinces of poetic invention.

## IN SYNTAX.

A nominative with an article is used by the Attics for a vocative, and on the contrary, by both Attics and poets, a vocative for a nominative.

An adjective masculine is employed for a common, and is made to agree with a feminine noun; as, *κόσμιος γυνή*, a beautiful woman. Masculine articles are frequently joined with dual feminines; as, *τὸ ἡμέρα*, and participles used for infinitive moods.

They are fond of pleonasms. Prepositive articles are prefixed to adverbs to augment their signification; as, *τὸ πάλαι*. There are pleonasms of indefinite particles; such as, *τις, ὅσος, &c.* as, *ποῖος δι τις*. The verb *φαίνει* in Xenophon is often redundant.

The Dorics employ dual verbs for plural; as, *μαθόντις δι λαῦροι*, many learning; *ἄκραάντα γαριύετον*, the shores resounded.

For the preposition *εις*, the Attics use *ώς*; as, *ὡς ἐμὶ*. The rest may be acquired by use.

## IN PROSODY.

1. As to *breathings*; in words compounded with prepositions, which, under other circumstances, would be changed, the Ionians retain the mild breathing; *ἀποριζον*.

The Æolians for a rough use a smooth breathing; as, *ἡλιος* and sometimes *their own διγαμμα*,\* which has the force of the consonant V.

2. As to *accents*. The Attic cases have an accent on the antepenult, although the last syllable be long, as, *ἰλιως, ὄφρων*. The same turn the circumflexes of genitives and datives, in a manner peculiar to themselves, into acute accents, as, *λειῶ, λειῶν, λειῶς*, for *λαῦ, λαῶν, λαοῖς*. The Attics vary the accent, *ἑταῖρος, ἐρήμος, ὁμοῖος, &c.*

By the Dorians the penult of nominatives plural in *αι*, and feminines in *εις*, as also third persons plural of the aorists in *αν* and *ον* is acuted, as, *ἀνθρώποι, κήρις, ἰλίσαν*,

\* The digamma, or double gamma, is seen in ancient inscriptions, like an inverted F (𐀓); a figure formed by the inversion of two gammas, and their position one above the other. Thus *DIꝚI* for *Divi*. It was first used by the Æolians, and hence by Dr. Wettenhall called "*their own*." Claudius Cæsar added it to the Roman alphabet.

ἐλάῳσι. Barytons are mostly, by them, circumflexed, as, ῥίπτει, παῖτῃ, ἄμῃ, ἔτῳς, for ῥίπτει, παῖτη, ἄμα, ἔτως, and the first future, as, ἔξῃ. So also a few Ionian terms, as, βορρείῳ for βορέῳ. On the contrary, adverbs of quality in ως, deprived of their circumflex, acute the penult, as, κάλως.

The Æolians in many nouns, verbs, and participles, draw back the accent from the last, though a long syllable, upon the penult or antepenult, as, πόνταμος, βασίλειος, τίτυφως, for ποταμός, βασιλεύς, and τίτυφός. They change the circumflex of verbs into an acute, as, ὄρώ for ὄρῳ, and circumflex the pronoun ἐγῶ.

3. As to *dialectic quantity*. A, with the Dorics, derived from η is long, with the Æolians short. With the Ionians, in the penult of past tenses, and in third persons plural, α is short, as, ἴσαα, ἐψάλαται: but in contract verbs and in the third persons plural of verbs in μι, α is long, as, τιμᾶσθαι, τιθᾶσι.

Poetic license shortens vowels derived from contractions; as, οἱ, κόρις, ἄρχι, κόρυ. It lengthens α arising out of ε. It doubles consonants, or inserts a new consonant; (the vowel being changed) that it may lengthen a syllable, as, ἰδδεδειν, ἰσχω from ἴχω, and, in fact, knows no limits.

#### GRECIAN MONTH.

The Grecians began their year from the summer solstice. Plutarch uses the Latin names of months, giving them a Greek termination; but the more usual mode of expressing the months was as follows:

Γαμηλιών,	January,	The marriage month.
Ἐκατηβολιών,	February,	Month for stag-hunting.
Μυυχιών,	March,	Month for Diana's rites.
Θαργηλιών,	April,	Fruits of the earth and sun.
Σκироφοριών,	May,	Umbracular rites; building time.
Ἑκατομβαιών,	June,	Month for offering hecatombs.
Μεταγίτηνιαν,	July,	Metagitnian Apollo's rites.
Βοηδρομιών,	August,	Conquests of Theseus celebrated
Μαιμακτιριών,	September,	Month of storms.
Πυανιψιών,	October,	Harvest finished.
Ἀνθιστηριών,	November,	Earth spoiled of flowers.
Ποσειδεών,	December,	Neptune's month.

## A LIST

*Of the Verbs which are more particularly irregular or defective.*

### A

- Ἀγαμαι**, I wonder, dep. ἀγάσομαι, ἡγάσμαι, &c. from ἀγαζομαι.
- Ἀγνυμι**, I break, ἄξω, ἱάξα, &c. η being resolved into ια, from ἄγνυ.
- Ἀγω**, I lead, ἄξω, ἀγέοχα, ἡγάγον, &c. But ἀγόγας from ἀγῆμι.
- Ἄδω**, I please, ἄδω E. 2. ἔαδον I. 2. ἔαδα (ἔυαδα P.) Pr. Mid.
- Αἶρῶ**, I take, is regular, except when it borrows from ἔλω, εἶλον, ἔλω.
- Ἀλίσσω**, I shun, ἀλεξήσω, ἡλίκησα (and ἡλιξα) from ἀλεξίω.
- Ἀλῆμι**, ἀλάλῃμι, and ἀλάομαι, I wander, part. ἀλῆς, perf. p. ἀλαλήμαι and ἀλήλῃμαι part. I. 1. ἀλαθῆς the rest is more regular.
- Ἀλίσκω**, I take, ἀλώσω, ἡλωνα, ἱαλωνα, beyond the future it is passive.
- Ἀμπνυμαι**, I respire, *Poet* I. 1. pass. ἀμπνύσθην and ἀμπνύσθην.
- Ἀραινομαι**, I consent, perf. ἀνήνημαι, ind. I. M. ἀνηνάμην.
- Ἄττω** and ἄτώ, P. I hurt, I. 1. αῶσα I. 1. pass. ἄσθην, ἀάσθην. So αἶται, ἀάσθαι for ατᾶται, ἀτᾶσθαι by syncope.

### B

- Βαίνω**, I go, Βήσομαι fut. 1. Βέβηκα perf. ἔβην I. 2. from βῆμι†, Fut. act. βήσω and ἔβησα, I caused to ascend.
- Βιβάω** and βιβῃμι, I go, P. βίβασα βίβασα part. βιβῶς, βεβῶς.
- Βάλλω** -λῶ, I cast, but βέβληκα although from Βαλίω: I. 2. ἔβαλον, &c.
- Βίω**, I live, νσω, &c. reg. I. 2. act. βίωμι op. βίωην I. βιῶναι from βίωμι.
- Βέλομαι**, I will, -ήσομαι, βεβόλημαι, as though from βυλίωμαι.

### Γ

- Γαμῶ**, I am made, regular, except ind. I. ἔγῃμα, γῃμαι, γήμας from γήμω.

Γίνομαι and γίνομαι, I am made, I am born, γινησμαι γι-  
γνημαι from γινάομαι† γίγωνα ἐγηνόμην from γίνω, γίγασα,  
from γάω, &c.

## Δ

- Δαίω, I learn, F. 1. m. δαήσομαι διδάσκει, δίδα I. 2. ἰδάν, &c.  
Δάκνω, I bite, δήξω, and -ομαι δίδηκα ἰδακον, &c. from δήκω†.  
Διδώ, I fear, δίσω p. m. δίδοικα, ἰδιον, δίδω (διδία and δίδεια  
P.) from δίνω†, imper. δίδιθι and διδιδιθι from διδιδιμι†, &c.  
Δίω, I am wanting, διήσω†, ἰδέσθω, as though from δίομαι†,  
δίνομαι P.  
Δίομαι, I ask, διήσομαι, διδίδημαι, ἰδίδην.  
Διδάσκω, I teach, -ξω, -χα, F: διδασκῆσω, διδασκῆσαι from  
διδασκένω†.  
Διδρασκω, I fly, δρασω, -ακα I: 2. ἰδραν, -ας, op. δρᾶην and  
δρῶην, inf: δρᾶναι, part. δρᾶς from δρῆμι†.  
Δοκίω, I think, I seem, δοξω and δοκῆσω ἰδοξα, δίδογμα, &c.  
Δυναμαι, I am able, -ήσομαι, δίδυνημαι, ἰδυνῆθην, ἡδυνῆθην, &c.

## Ε

Εγρηγορέω and γρηγορέω, I watch, in N. T. I. 1. ἔγρηγόρησα  
perf. ἐγρήγορα by sync. perf. p. ἐγρηγόρημαι, inf. ἐγρηγο-  
ρεῖσθαι and ἐγρηγέσθαι perf. m. ἐγρήγορα and ἐγρήγορθα,  
the augment omitted.

Ἔδω, I eat, ἰδήδοκα for ἰδῆκα from ἦκα, perf. pass. ἰδέδομαι  
and ἰδήδισμαι I. 1. ἡδέσθην pret. m. ἰδῆδα for ἦδα, &c.

Ἔζομαι, I sit, whence καθίζομαι, καθιδύμαι F. 2. ἐκαθισθην.

Ἐθέλω, I am willing, ἐθέλσω, ἡθέληκα, &c.

Ἐθώ†, I am accustomed, ἔω†, εἶνα perf. m. εἶωθα ἰθάνατι  
for ἰώθασι.

Εἶδω, I know, -ήσω ἡκα, pl. p. εἰδήκειν for which εἶδει, sync.  
and ἦδειν At. 3d dual ἦσαν, I. 2. εἶδον and ἰδον, I saw, from  
εἶδω, I. 1. m. εἶσαμην, I have dissembled, perf. m. οἶδα.

Εἶκω, I am like, εἶξω†, εἶξα εἶξω pret. p. ἕγμαι, m. ἔοικα, &c.

Ἐλαυνω, I drive, -ασω -ακα, &c. from ἰλαω, perf. p. ἐλάλα-  
μαι and ἔλλαμαι.

Ἐλπομαι, I hope, ἔλψομαι, ἔολπα.

Ἐπω, I speak, I. 1. ἔπα, I. 2. ἔπον, whence comp. Ποετ.  
νικτω -ψω, perf. m. ἡνίκαπα for ἡνίκα.

Ἐρῶ, I perish, ἐρήσω, ἐρήκα.

Ἐρχομαι, I come, Fut. 1. ἔλυσσομαι I. 2. ἤλυθον (ἤλθον sync.)  
perf. m. ἐλήλυθα, Ποετ. ἐλήλυθα, from ἔλυθω†, leg.  
ἔλυσσιν.

Ἔδω, I sleep, ἐδῆσα ἔδησα. So καθιδύω.

Ἔχω, I have, ἔξω, or σχήσω perf. ἔσχηκα from σχίω†, I. 2. ἔσχω. Imp. σχίς; σχοῖμι, &c. used more frequently in composition. Ἐχομαι, I adhere, &c.

Ἔννυω, I array, ἔννυμι, ἔσω, εἶσα, perf. pass. ἔμαι, ἔσαι and ἔσται P. αῖται and ἔται. So also pl. p. σμεν.

## H

Ἡμαι, I sit, ἤμην, the 3d sing. ἦται or ἦται pl. ἦνται ἦται, &c.

## Θ

Θίλω, I am willing, θιλήσω, ἐθίλησα perf. pass. τιθίλημαι, P. λω -λης, &c.

Θιήσκω, I die, θανῶμαι, ἔθανον, &c. θείνω and τίθηκα τιθηνῶς τιθιῶς, and τιθιναῶς, &c. from τιθνημι.

## I

Ἰαμι, I go, I. 2. ἦν, the 3d pl. ἴασι, m. ἴμαι cognate v. into ἴμι, I go.

Ἰκνίομαι, I come, ἴξομαι ἴγμαι, I. 2. m. ἰκόμην, from ἰκώ.

Ἰσθμι, I know, like ἴσθμι, except that it often rejects α, as, ἴσον, ἴσμεν. 3d pl. ἴσασι, Imp. ἴσθην 3d pl. ἴσαν pres. p. ἴσμαι oftener, whence ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστάμεν, ἐπιστήσομαι.

## K

Καίω, I burn, καυσῶ, I. 1. ἔκη and ἔκαι, &c.

Κεῖμαι, I lie down, κίσσομαι, κειμένη. Κίομαι Poet. for which also κίω.

Κέλομαι, I exhort, κελήσομαι, ἐκλήσομαι.

Κραταίνω, I accomplish, ἐκρήνην, perf. m. κεικταμαι ἐκρανθη.

Κυρῶ, I cut, F. 1. κυρῶ, I. 1. ἐκυρῶ.

## Λ

Λαγχάνω, I allot, λάξω γ. ἔλαχον from λήχω, perf. λείλογχα, ἔληχα P.

Λαμβάνω, I take, λάψομαι, ἔλαφα, ἔλαβον, from λάβω, &c.

Λανθάνω, I conceal, λήσω, pr. m. λείληθα, pr. p. λείλησμαι, &c. from λήθω.

## Μ

Μαίομαι, I ardently long, μέμαα for μέμηκα from μαν.

Μαθησάω, I learn, f. m. μαθήσομαι, μεμαθήκα, ἔμαθον, &c. from μαθίω†.



Μαχομαι, I fight, μαχήσομαι and μαχίσομαι, μαμαχημαι, f. 2. μαχῆμαι, whence part. μαχόμενος, μαχόμενος, μαχόμενος.

Μέλω, I take care, μελήσω, μεμίλημαι, seldom used unless impersonally.

Μέλλω, I am about to be, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα, from μελλέω†.

Μίρομαι, I divide, εἰμαρμαι, ἐμεδραμαι P. pr. m. ἔμμορα.

Μῖνω, I remain, μεμίνηκα, the rest is regular.

Μιμνήσκω, I make to be remembered, μνήσω, ἔμνησα, oftener in composition. In mid. μιμνήσκομαι, μνήσομαι, μίμνημαι, I remember, from μναω.

## O

Ὀζω, I oil, ὀζίσω and -ήσω, ὠζηκα pr. mid. ὄδαω, pass. ὄσμαι.

Οἶγω, I open, οἶξω, ὠῖξα†, perf. m. ἔωγα†, whence ἀνοίγω, which varies the augment three ways; ἀνῶξα, ἠνῶξα, ἡνῶξα, and so in other increasing tenses.

Οἶχομαι, I depart, οἰχήσομαι, οἰχημαι and ὄγμαι.

Οἶμαι, I think, οἰήσομαι, οἶσθην, I. 1. m. οἶσαμην and οἶσταμην, &c.

Οἰκτιρῶ, I commiserate, οἰκτιρήσω, I. 1. ὠκτιρησα and ὠκτιρεα from οἰκτιρῶ.

Ὀμόεργυμι, I imprint, (and μόεργυμι) ὀμόρξω ὀμορξα ὀμορξα.

Ὀλλυμι, I lose, ὀλέσω, p. m. ὤλωκα, I. 2. act. ὤλον, &c.

Ὀμνυμι, I swear, ὀμόσω ὀμώμοκα for ὀμδκα, &c. from ὀμω†.

Ὀραω, I see, ὀράκα, f. 1. m. ὄφομαι, perf. p. ὤμμαι, I. 1. ὠφθην from ὀφτομαι, whence also perf. m. ὄπωπα.

Ὀφίλω, I owe, ὀφιλῶ, ὠφίλωκα.

Ὀφλω, I am fined, f. 1. ὀφλήσω, perf. ὠφληκα. I. 1. ὠφλησα, &c.

## Π

Πέπαμαι, I possess, and πέπαμμαι perf. p. I. 1. m. ἐπασαμην.

Πασχω, I suffer, f. 1. m. πωισομαι and πησομαι, πιπονθα, I. 2. ἐπαθον.

Πέδω, I make a noise, I. 2. ἔπαρδον, f. 2. p. παρδήσομαι, perf. m. πέπορδα.

Πίσσω, I cook, πίψω, ἐπιψα from πιπλω.

Πίμπρημι, I fire, πρήσω, ἔπρησα, from πρήθω or πρῶω leg. ἐπίμπρῃσα.

Πίνω, I drink, πῶσω, πίποκα, I. 2. ἔπιον, perf. p. πίπομαι, &c.

Πίπτω, I fall, πῶσμαι, πίπλωκα, from πιτω and πῶω, I. 2. ἔπιον.

Πυνθαινομαι, I hear, I ask, πυνθομαι, πυνυσμαι, ἐπυνθόμεν.

## P

\*Πέζω, I make, πέζω and ἔζω, ἵεργα for ἱέρεργα pl. p. ἱέρεργον, &c.

\*Ρέω, I flow, ρέουσι†, ῥέουσιν, I. 2. p. ῥέουσι, &c. from ρύω.

\*Ρέω or ῥήμι, I speak, scarcely used unless in I. 1. p. ῥέμεθην and ῥήθητι, indic. with η alone in the rest of the moods, f. ῥηθήσομαι.

\*Ρηγνυμι, I break, (ρήσσω r.) ῥήξω, perf. m. ῥήρωγα, the rest regular.

## Σ

Σιύω, I move, σιύουσι†, ἵσυσσα and ἵσυσσι, perf. p. ἵσσυμαι.

Σπινδω, I taste, σπίνω, ἵσπισσα, ἵσπισμαι, &c. from σπινδω, &c.

## Τ

Τίκτω, I beget, f. I. m. τιξομαι, perf. τιτοκα, I. 2. ἴτικος, perf. p. τιτυμαι, &c. from τικω†.

Τιτράινω, I perforate, τιτράνω, † for which τιτράνω I. 1. ἱτιτρήνω and ἱτρήσω from τιτράνω†.

Τρέχω, I run, τρέξω, ἔδρεξα. I. 2. ἱδραμιον, δραμιῦμαι, διδραμικα διδραμα, &c. from δρεμω†.

Τυγχανω, I am, τυξομαι, ἔτυχον from τυχω. So τιτυχηκα ἱτυχησα from τυχω. Τυγχανω, I. 2. ἔτυχον. In the compounds there are more.

## Υ

\*Υπισχεῖμαι, I promise, ὑποσχέσομαι, ὑποσχόμενι, perf. p. ὑπισχημαι, &c.

## Φ

Φέρω, I bear, οἶσω, ind. 1. ἤνεγκα, 2. ἤνεκον from ἐνίγκω, perf. p. ἤνευμαι ἠνήνευμαι, I. 1. p. ἐνεχθην perf. m. ἐνήνεχα, &c.

Φημι, I speak, φήσω, ἔφην, perf. wanting, pass. φασμαι, πηφασμαι†. In the dialects, ἡμι for φημι, ἦν for φην, &c.

Φθάνω, I come before, φθασω, ἔφθακα, ind. 1. ἔφθασα. I. 2. ἔφθην, &c. from φθῆμι†.

## Χ

Χαζομαι, I recede, χασομαι. perf. κικαδα, I was equal, I. 2. act. ἔχαδον and κικαδον. f. 2. χαδουμαι, &c. So κικαδήσω.

Χαίρω, I rejoice, f. I. χαίρήσω, whence 2. p. ἔχαρην, perf. κικαρηκα, &c.

Χίω, I pour, f. χιύσω, χιύω†, χύσω, I. ἔχια† for ἔχιυσα, f. 2. χιῶ, perf. p. κικυμαι, I. 1. ἔχυθην.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

[illegible]



